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Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1866. NO. 98.

CITY ITEMS.

No Lady's Toilet
Should be without the "CORONTO."

Pittsburgh Female College
Will re-open on Tuesday, January 9, 1866. Unsurpassed facilities in all the Ornamental Branches. Professor Henry Rohbock, Principal of Musical Department.

Purviance's Card Photographs,
Are taken in any weather, in all the various popular styles, singly or by the dozen, at 25 cents each. We guarantee satisfaction. Gallery corner Fifth and Market streets.

Ladies' Furs.
Great Bargains in Ladies' Furs at the Extensive and Popular House of Wm. Fleming, No. 139 Wood street. All the new styles, Capes, Engenes, Berthas, Muffs, Cuffs, Ladies' Fur Hoods, Ladies' Skating Caps, Gents' Fur Gloves, Collars and Caps. For bargains go to Wm. Fleming's, 139 Wood street—Sign of the Large Gilt Hat.

The Ball Again Up.
The Skating Ponds are again frozen, and the youthful and gay of both sexes are again skimming over their smooth and glassy surfaces. The demand for Skates will be renewed, and it is to be hoped that all parties will favor that the best place in the city to purchase them is at the Extensive Establishment of Messrs. Day & Hayden, on Wood street. A large addition to their stock has recently been made, and they are now prepared to supply all kinds and varieties. Their stock embraces everything in their line, and all tastes and purses can be suited. Call and see them.

The Daily Commercial
Has the largest circulation of any paper published in Pittsburgh.

Meeting of Ohio Wool Growers.

The Wool Growers' Association of Ohio met in Columbus on Tuesday. Resolutions were adopted approving the policy of terminating the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada; that the wool growers' interests are entitled to a duty of legislative protection equal to that accorded to the manufacturing interests; that the interests of the country require an extension of the culture of worsted wools, and that the Committee of the National Manufacturing Association, which is to meet the United States Revenue Commissioners, be advised to recommend that at an be levied on dogs sufficient either to raise considerable revenue for the Government or materially diminish the number of dogs, or both.

DEATH OF THOMAS B. STILLMAN, OF NEW YORK.—We regret to announce the death of Thomas B. Stillman, Esq., of New York, at his country residence in Plainfield, Union county, New Jersey, in the sixtieth year of his age. Mr. Stillman was, along with the Rev. Dr. Nott, the founder of the Novelty Iron Works, at New York city, which he superintended with great ability, diligence and success till the year 1852, when he retired from business. He may be called the father of coastwise navigation in this country, since he established the first line of steamships on our coast. His habits of life were uncommonly diligent and laborious, and to his close attention to business may be ascribed the impaired state of his health, which rendered him an easy victim to an attack of pneumonia, the disease by which his life was terminated.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs on Red River and in Louisiana—Imposition on Travelers—Words of Caution—River Rates and Accidents—Shameful Lack of Loyal Sentiment and Terrible Condition of Society.

SHREVEPORT, La., December 1, 1865.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

We have been having beautiful weather in this section. The first day of winter is as pleasant as a May day in your latitude. The river men, planters, and merchants are complaining of the low stage of water in Red river. It is unusually low for the season. Notwithstanding almost every boat scrapes the ground as it moves in the river's bed, there are over forty steamboats now plying between this city and New Orleans. The large amount of cotton to be transported to market, and the high prices paid, cause many boats to continue "dragging their slow length along" as the rate of ten to twelve days between New Orleans and Shreveport is great. The whole distance from the mouth of Red river up is lined with a debris of vessels that have fallen by the way. From twenty-five to thirty have given up the ghost since August—three within the last ten days. The "Ben Bolt," "Jennie Rose," "Capitol," and "Science No. 2," the last but four days since, having struck a snag about forty miles below this place. She had on board 125 negro cousins, and several other passengers; but no lives were lost, I believe.

By the steamboat disasters on this river this fall, properly to the amount of two and a half millions dollars, and the sinking of about one many of the boats on this river were built in your State. Those that are left in the New Orleans trade, should have them constructed so as to draw not more than eighteen to twenty inches. A bale protects a bale from Shreveport to New Orleans, and passengers are more than the cotton is worth. No man will be justified in risking in this trade. A very few trips of a boat will pay for its entire cost. The boats I have described are free from but one imposition, however, practiced on all these boats taking passengers for passage one dollar and one trunk free, for every one it is carried, which ought to be done away with. The charge of a few bits, or a dollar should be demanded by porters on boats on the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers as passage for a trunk on a boat. Let the proprietors pay their servants proper wages and abate this at once. Travelers should be protected in their baggage not being dunned by a negro, or other servant every time they turn around.

Speaking of imposition, we may also cite the wharf trap at the mouth of Red river. Persons landing in small boats are charged two dollars and a half for landing there near daylight, and leaving early in the morning, without having had a bed to sleep on or a meal to eat. Should any of your readers come this way they will find it best to take passage to New Orleans and there re-ship. It is not to be found to travel the five hundred miles additional, and, besides, you then have a chance to sleep on the floor of your bargain better. Freight on Red river to this place now rates at from $2 to $3 per barrel. Every thing else pays accordingly.

Of Red river and its commerce I may hereafter write you further. Suffice it for the present to say, that it is the best country for cotton south of the South. The lands are unsurpassed for fertility.

At Shreveport a vast amount of business is carried on. It is second in importance in Louisiana to New Orleans. Shreveport is a large, growing brisk again, though the place is not subject to law and order. Crime is rife. Murder and bloody affrays, principally colored. Much complaint has been made against the conduct of the police to citizens here, and a change is said to be removed. The old stock of people here can be set down as being stiff-necked and rebellious to the backbone. They have been whipped, but yet not exhibited repentance and contrition.

In this vicinity, and on the public roads leading to Texas, robberies and murders are frequent. Almost every day we hear of some traveler being stopped in the woods, fighting and robbed of horse and money. Where resistance is made by the solitary traveler, he is shot or cut to pieces. "Dead men tell no tales," and how many good Union men have been put out of the world by these rebel desperadoes, who hang around the outskirts of civilization, seeking to make up for their failure to destroy the best government the world has ever known, by taking the lives of some of its best citizens! But a few days since, a gentleman was waylaid and killed in Harrison county, Texas, and robbed of $5,000. Another, near this city, was robbed of $1,200 in gold and killed. But the other day a Mr. Steele of Arkansas, was waylaid and killed by a number of negro soldiers, or men in that garb, and robbed when returning from the city after having sold his negroes. The old man was found riding with him in the wagon, was the witness of this outrage. The condition of affairs hereabouts, you may rest assured, is very bad. There is but little genuine Union sentiment, and not much sympathy for Union men while the rebels control sentiment on Red river.

DEBIL.

STATE ITEMS.

Major Henry S. Kupp, late Provost Marshal of the Eighth District, and well known throughout the State, died at his residence near Birdsboro, Berks county, on the 1st instant.

A most fearful accident occurred at Mechanicsburg, a few days ago, caused by the falling of a rickety old cabinet-maker shop, belonging to Mr. Samuel Worst. A public sale was being held, and quite a crowd had assembled in the upper end of the building, when the floor fell with a tremendous crash, carrying with it a large number of persons, besides work benches, a stove, &c. Twenty-five were injured, none fatally, however.

On Christmas Day, Felix Farrel, a quarrelsome person, fatally stabbed Anthony McLaughlin, near Lindville, in Dauphin county. The murderer was arrested and committed for trial.

Thomas Gregg, of Huntingdon, who served through the war, has been appointed Lieutenant in the regular army from the 17th Congressional District. He is brother of General David and Major Harry Gregg.

The number of arrests made by the police of Philadelphia during the past year amounted to upwards of forty thousand, an increase of over five thousand on four years, compared with the arrests made in 1861.

Elder Knap, the famous Baptist revival preacher, is officiating at Spring Garden Church, Philadelphia, where a great revival is going on.

The annual report of the Mayor of Philadelphia shows the amount appropriated to police department for the year 1865, $681,824; amount expended, $674,973 26; balance, $6,856 76. There have been appropriated at different times, for the various purposes to the department, $158,353 14; expended, $37,937 85; balance, $115,415 29. There have been appropriated, besides, relief of families of volunteers, and defense of Philadelphia, $4,177,882 97; expended, $4,037,364 90; balance, $140,518 07.

The West Chester *Record* says that one of the cars in a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Parkersburg, Chester county, broke an axle on Friday last. The car was loaded with sheep, and all slept from the night before in Philadelphia. The next car was loaded with sheep; the cars were double deckers and contained four hundred head. Many of the sheep were killed by the accident, and others so badly injured that they were slaughtered on the ground. The killed and slaughtered amounted to one hundred and twenty-five. The carcasses of the sold by telegraph in Philadelphia at $2 per head.

An arrangement has lately been made for the cultivation of cotton lands in South Carolina by Swedish laborers, and the plan of planting on shares has been largely adopted in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and societies are formed that furnish white laborers for a consideration. The immediate effect has been to advance the price of lands which four months since were sold at forty dollars per acre in currency, up to sixty dollars, with a good demand.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Further Decrease of the Public Debt.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The Treasury statement shows a decreased debt. The exhibit of the issues of sixes and five per cent. bonds is $1,167,148,291 80; total debt bearing interest, $1,179,675,235 80; matured debt not presented for payment, $1,156,986 32; debt bearing no interest, $346,346,976 77; grand total, $2,827,210,357 99; currency and coin in the Treasury, $90,728,881 60; amount of debt less cash in the Treasury, $2,716,631,536 19.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Eight Persons Injured—Only One Escapes.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The steam tug Neptune exploded her boiler in the bay to-day. Eight persons were wounded, the captain's son being the only one escaping injury. The wounded were placed aboard the tug Resolute to be taken to the city, when the upper part of her machinery, and the uninjured person from the Neptune was the only one hurt.

Captain Campbell, of the steamer Britania, was lost overboard in a gale on the passage here from Glasgow.

Fire in Lockport, New York.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., January 3.—A fire broke out at ten o'clock this morning, in the grocery store, No. 79 Main street, and extended to the following establishments: H. Birdsall, hat and fur store; Lucé's grocery; Union Telegraph Company; office of the Lake Shore Railroad Company; A. L. Stine, insurance agent; Hepsen & Hunt, grocers, and the boot and shoe store over Lucé's grocery. The buildings were of little value, being old and of wood. Hepsen & Hunt's stock with a total loss, but are insured for $12,000. Birdsall saved most of his stock from the fire, but a large quantity was stolen in the street. No insurance. Lucé saved part of his stock. The balance was insured. There was nothing saved from the telegraph office.

Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, January 3.—The Massachusetts Legislature met to-day. The House elected Jas. A. Stone, of Chelmsford, Speaker, giving him 153 votes against 117 for Harvey Jewell, of Boston. The Senate chose Mr. Jos. Pond President by a unanimous vote. Governor Bullock will not deliver his message till Saturday.

Failing of Secretary Seward.

FORT MONROE, January 3.—The De Soto passed out last evening. The Hon. Wm. H. Seward and the Assistant Secretary of State, F. W. Seward, were on board.

Republican State Convention of New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., January 3.—At the Republican State Convention, held in this city to-day, His Excellency, Frederick Smith, was unanimously selected by acclamation for Governor. Lieut. Col. Geo. D. Savage, of Alton, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner on the first ballot.

A resolution was adopted, recognizing in Andrew Johnson the just citizen, the sincere patriot, and the distinguished statesman, and declaring that the tone and temper of his recent message to Congress meets our warm approval, and augurs well for the support of his Administration. We pledge him our hearty confidence and support in all his efforts to restore harmony and mutual trust between the different sections of the Union upon the principles of universal liberty and exact justice to all.

Another resolution declares that the scheme to plant, by foreign bayonets, an Austrian despotism in Mexico, but its origin in undisguised hostility to the United States and is a standing insult to our power and a menace to our Republican institutions.

Hon. George Fogg, presided over the Convention, which was largely attended and harmonious throughout.

Fire in Yonkers, New York.

YONKERS, N. Y., January 3.—A destructive fire, and the largest which ever occurred in this village, broke out over one o'clock this morning, in the four story building on Getty's Square, in the centre of the business portion of the town, owned by Hon. Wm. Radford, which, in a few minutes was entirely destroyed. The postoffice, the *Statesman* newspaper and job printing office, the grocery of Myers & Du Mont, and the liquor store of William Cumming, the news office of David Barnes, a lager beer saloon, and the National Guard armory, which was the principal public hall here, all were located in the said building. The total loss is estimated at $40,000, upon which there is an insurance of $18,500.

Inaugural of Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., January 1.—This evening the new State officers were sworn into office. Gov. Fairchild, in his inaugural, says: "Not until Jefferson Davis shall have been tried, convicted and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime when committed in this unparalleled rebellion shall have thus been demonstrated, will the American people be content. The American people have demonstrated that the Union is one and indivisible, and that its people of whatever race or color shall be forever free."

Nomination Confirmed.

ALBANY, January 3.—The Governor having nominated Mr. George W. Schuyler, of Tompkins, late State Treasurer, for Superintendent of the Bank Department, vice Eastwood, deceased, the Senate in executive session to-day, confirmed the nomination.

Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., January 3.—The Maine Legislature met and organized this forenoon by the choice of the following officers: President of the Senate, William Wirt Virgin, of Norway; Speaker of the House, James M. Stone, of Kenduskeek. Governor Cony will be inaugurated to-morrow.

A Remarkable Surgical Operation.

[From the Toronto Leader.]

One of the most extraordinary surgical operations that has ever been performed in this country was successfully accomplished in the general hospital on this city, by Dr. Aikens, and for the credit of the medical profession of Toronto, we think it but right that a notice of the case should be laid before the public. The case in question is that of a young woman who had been afflicted with an ulcerated heel for seven years. Having consulted the most eminent physicians, and the disease having grown worse instead of better, she obtained admission to the hospital, and after remaining there for some time, was placed under the care of Dr. Aikens, who, after mature consideration, suggested the propriety of amputating the remarkable operation with a view of effecting a cure; and, having obtained the consent of the patient, which, it may be mentioned, was willing to undergo any operation that might have the effect of restoring to her the use of her foot, the doctor proceeded to cut away all the diseased portion of the heel, completely removing the roots of the ulcer, and indeed advancing some distance into the healthy part of the limb. The letter to avoid leaving any seeds of the disease remaining. The operation was then done was to fill up the cavity, into which a good sized potato might be placed, with healthy flesh. The food was accordingly cut from the calf of the leg, and a large piece of flesh partially removed from the lip and laid into the cavity in the heel, and the flap on one side of the leg was pinned on, sewed to the lip of the cavity, the opposite part, of course, still adhering to the body, in order that circulation might be preserved. The foot was kept in this position a week, by which time the flesh of the leg had commenced to heal, adhering to that of the foot. The latter was then cut down from the leg, and the change, though it may appear to the unprofessional reader, a complex sure is about to result from this extraordinary surgical operation. The heel presents a very natural, and, it may certainly be said a "creditable" appearance; and in a few days the skin from the leg will have completely covered it up. The patient, who suffered a great deal during the difficult operation, is now in the hospital, and may be seen by the curiously disposed, the incredulous members of the community. The cavity in the heel, above mentioned, is filled by the flesh to put into the heel is also rapidly filling up.

Scientific Predictions of the Weather.

The daily record of meteorological observations telegraphed to the Imperial Observatory in Paris, and published in a lithographic sheet, continues to increase in interest and importance under the active and enlightened superintendence of M. Le Verrier, director of the Observatory. From being the medium simply for the circulation of telegraphic notices of the weather, it has become, in addition, a repository of valuable meteorological summaries, comparisons, and observations, and combinations. The outline chart of Europe, with the curves of equal barometric pressure and direction of the wind at the different stations on the day of publication, and also a table of the estimated weather for the next day, now published to be inserted in every number. The title of the publication is now "International Bulletin of the Imperial Observatory of Paris." It occupied more than twelve pages, being well versed in parliamentary rules, as well as possessing the requisite quickness and firmness. On being conducted to the chair, Mr. K. delivered an eloquent and patriotic address, which was received with the applause which the distinguished young gentleman who delivered it.

The resolution which passed in the Senate today, providing for an adjournment to-morrow (Saturday) the 6th inst., at 12 o'clock, P. M., will doubtless be concurred in by the House in the morning. The election of State Treasurer takes place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in joint convention of the two Houses, and it is unlikely that any business of importance will be transacted until the election is over.

Great injustice was done Col. Glass during the last campaign, in reference to this bill, and he is determined to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to set himself right upon this subject.

As the correct figures in reference to the vote for Senator and members of the House of Representatives, of Allegheny county, have never been published, and as some misunderstanding has arisen relative thereto, it might not be amiss to give the figures as read in the Senate and House to-day, from the official returns, as handed in by the Secretary of the Commonwealth. They are as follows:

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James L. Graham.....10,976 | Jno. S. Hays.....8,640

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George Y. McKee.....	11,316	Alfred Slack.....	10,978
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RAILWAY ITEMS.

—The Franklin and Wallaceville Railroad Company is being organized.

—The Jamestown and Franklin Railroad is being pushed to completion with great energy, and hopes are entertained that the cars will be running to Franklin by the middle of April.

—The Titusville and Pithole Railroad, the Oil Creek, Lake and Titusville Mining and Transportation Company, and the Westfield Railroad Company have consolidated into one company, to be called the Westfield, Titusville and Pithole Railroad Company. This line will include the proposed railroad from Titusville to Union.

—The new railroad to be built from Irvine to Pithole by the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company has actually been commenced, and about six hundred hands have been put to work grading, commencing at Irvine.

—A meeting of the friends of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has been called to be held at the Court House, in Williamsport, on the 15th of January. The object of the meeting seems to be to the interest of the company to adopt the Susquehanna route for the extension of their road.

—A construction train was put upon the Reno, Oil Creek and Pithole Railroad during last week. The work is progressing favorably. A large number of graders are being discharged. Their services being no longer required. The grading upon the upper portion of the line is not all done, but there is not enough to employ the entire force.

—The Elmira *Gazette* states that the Northern Central Railway Company have purchased the Northern Division of the Erie Railway, from Elmira to Canandaigua, and during the coming season intend laying the narrow gauge track of the road on that line, so as to enable them to send through trains from Baltimore to Niagara Falls.

—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have organized a Surgical Department and appointed Dr. J. T. Ray as Surgeon-in-Chief. Both as a physician and surgeon he is eminently qualified for the position. He left Meadville yesterday to organize a surgical corps along the entire line from Salamanca to Dayton.

—The Chicago papers state that the California Overland stall, heretofore transmitted via St. Louis and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, thence across the plains to the destination, is to be conveyed via Chicago, thence over the Chicago and Northwestern Railway to Bonnestero, Iowa, thence via the Western Stage Company to Omaha; and thence by Ben Holladay's Overland Line, via Fort Kearney, to Salt Lake, Walla and San Francisco. This route avoids a saving of forty-eight hours in time, and the mails will be transmitted free of cost to the Government.

—The Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company is reported to be making six locomotives per month. In addition to this fact, the Atlantic and Great Western people are showing their confidence in their projected new line through Pennsylvania, by laying new iron in large quantities along the Catawissa Railroad, and by other extensive preparations for driving their enterprise. From these propositions on the two sides, it is evident somebody is likely to be disappointed if a result in Court is ever reached.

—The Oil City and Pithole Railroad Company, we understand, have announced that they are prepared to take freight from Pit Hole City to Oleopolis, on the Allegheny river. From this to Oil City the road is completed, and stocked so as to be able to date the public in the way of carrying freight to and from Pithole City and the Allegheny river. That part of the road between Oleopolis and this city is being rapidly completed, and the strong hopes are entertained of its completion by the first of February. Should this hope be realized, it will be found that the Oil City line of travel will abandon our monstrous wagon roads, and a trip to Pithole will no longer necessitate the insurance of limbs before starting from this point.

—The annual election of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company was held in Meadville on Tuesday, and resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen as directors: S. S. L'Hommedieu, J. J. Shryock, A. W. Bernal, John Sherman, Marvin Kent, Gaylord Church, Wm. Thorp, Pearson Church, John Hick, Jr., Samuel Tyler, Jr., Allen, Caleb Carll, Jacob Ribbel, C. V. Culver, Charles Henry Martin, T. W. Kennard, George R. Babcock, Wm. Walker, Wm. Bunnell, from the Board of Control (in Europe).—Sir Morton Peto, Bart., Chairman, S. Goodson, Esq., W. Fenton, Esq., Sir Thomas Fermoy, Bart., Dublin, Esq., all of London, and Lewis B. Mozley, Esq., of Philadelphia.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger*, in referring to the high tariff of western freights, says:—The managers of the great lines of railway to the interior, during the blockade of the Mississippi river, in order to meet the greatly increased expenses of working their respective roads, correspondingly advanced the charges for transit. The western producers feel that an undue share of the profits naturally expected to result from their labors are absorbed by the transportion companies, leaving so little to the grain growers and produce dealers, that they have announced that they might as well desist from any further labor than is necessary to feed themselves. Meetings have been held in several parts of the West, at which complaint is complained of in set form. It is manifest from the above that unless the rate of freight charges will have to come down, as well for the reason that obstruction Southward has been removed, as that of production has increased. It will be closer and more spirited for the future than during the war, when all the companies had more than they could do. Freight charges are reduced on a lessened business, railway profits will be cut down. Taking into consideration that tends to depress stock prices, as they are depressed from 25 to 33 per cent., compared with the high figures of the close of the war. While Western railway stocks have fallen from the causes named, the Eastern railroads are threatened by air-line opposition, with similar effect on the market prices of the shares of the latter. The effect of this, if not yet, it is apparent, by a glance at the map, that the present railways connecting the metropolis of the north and west are inadequate to the affording accommodation to intermediate cities, are to be met an effort has now been made. Any yearly, at a subscription price of thirty-six francs.

The Institution has also received a similar meterological bulletin from the Royal observatory at Greenwich, England, however, town the plan is proposed for distributing simultaneous meteorological observations similar to that which was established by the late Prof. Henry, of Smithsonian Institution, namely, that of furnishing the most important telegraphic stations with a meteorological instrument, and also assisting the principal telegraphist, or one of his assistants, in the performance of the observations. A thoroughly organized system of this kind over the whole United States, with a series of directions to predict the weather for a given place from a knowledge of the condition of the barometer at distant points, would be of vast importance to the maritime and agricultural interests, particularly along the Atlantic seaboard. It is fortunate that such an order is stored and peace, fully established throughout the Southern portion of the United States, the States place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., in joint convention of the two Houses, and it is unlikely that any business of importance will be transacted until the election is over. Governor Curtin, although there will probably be no regular appointment over until the 10th inst.

The following is the copy of a bill which will be read in place by Colonel Glass, at the earliest practicable period:

A further supplement to "an act relative to indentures and tenants, approved the 14th day of December, A. D. 1863."

Be it enacted, &c., That the supplement passed the 14th day of March, A. D. 1865, entitled "a supplement to an act entitled an act relative to indentures and tenants, approved the 14th day of December, 1863," be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Great injustice was done Col. Glass during the last campaign, in reference to this bill, and he is determined to avail himself of the earliest opportunity to set himself right upon this subject.

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HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.—The Conneaut, Ohio, *Reporter* gives the particulars of a tragedy near Grand Rapids, Michigan. According to its account, Mr. Durfee, a wealthy farmer living near Ashtabula county, then a member of the Second Ohio Battery, induced a young woman of Newburg, Cuyahoga county, to elope with him about two years since, for the sake of getting his bounty. It is said that soon after the marriage Durfee deserted her, and in October last Belden and Durfee went to Michigan, taking with them the child of Durfee's by the woman, months old, and accompanied by Durfee's brother. On arriving at Ada, Kent county, Michigan, Durfee procured a rig and team, and drove the woman and child into a secluded field, where he killed the woman, by nearly severing her head from the shoulders, and then fractured the skull of the child, which, however, managed to crawl off, and was found by a farmer, who adopted it. The body was not discovered until November 28th, and it was several days afterwards before it was identified, and suspicion directed to the murderer. On search of the county, after considerable effort, traced Durfee to Ashtabula county, but arrived too late, as the man had left, it is said, for England. The brother of Durfee has been arrested as an accessory.

A LONDON correspondent of the Manchester, England, *Guardian*, states that the young King of Belgium is strongly attached to the political principles of the Ultramontane party, and that he is expected to use his whole influence in behalf of securing to his party the ascendency. If this statement be correct, we may soon learn of the outbreak of religious dissensions, which will be of importance to all Europe, as they may be expected to influence essentially the succession question, which, according to common belief, Napoleon and Bismark have for some time entertained.

ARLINGTON CEMETERY.—The completion of the Antietam cemetery is reported to be in a forward state, when this is done it will be ready for the removal and interment of the remains, which are scattered over the fields and roadsides for a distance of fifteen or twenty miles around, to the number of at least 60,000. Rhode Island have appointed trustees, and letters have been received from the Governors of nearly all the States expressing their determination to ask of their several State Legislatures an appropriation, and the appointment of trustees to co-operate with the Maryland board.

LORD LYONS, formerly British Minister at Washington, now diplomatic representative at Constantinople, lately received a deputation of American Missionaries, and gave them assurance of his determination to maintain religious liberty in Turkey. He also said that he was six years in the United States, and that during all that time, although the very air was in an explosive state, no insulting or unpleasant word was addressed to him in public or private; but that on the contrary, he was always and everywhere treated with the greatest courtesy.

A BASEL journal reports the arrival of Garibaldi in that city, *en route* for England. This, however, requires confirmation, although the gallant General's well-known desire to keep for the present aloof from politics makes his temporary departure from Italy not at all improbable. If he has really gone to London, he will no doubt receive the hospitalities of many of his English admirers of which he could not avail himself on a previous occasion.

GOV. CORWIN leaves behind him a wife and five children. His only son, William Henry Corwin, is now in Mexico, and, since the return of his father, has been representative of our Government in that country. The last visit of the late statesman to his home and family, was on the occasion of the marriage of his youngest daughter, but a few weeks ago, when he seemed in excellent health for one of his age, being more than seventy years old.

EDWIN FORREST.—The statement that Mr. Forrest has taken steps to be reunited to his former wife, is copied in the *Transcript* from a New York letter in the Providence *Journal*, we are informed upon the highest authority is wholly incorrect.—*Boston Transcript.*

A CORRESPONDENT of the Clarksburg (W. Va.) *National Telegraph* thinks that State has been unfortunately christened, and that it should have been called by "the beautiful and appropriate Indian name of Kanawha."

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

WASHINGTON.

TRIAL OF THE PIRATE SEMMES.

Instructions to Internal Revenue Officers.

MILITARY OFFICERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT.

Autograph Letter From Napoleon to President Johnson.

BIDS FOR SUPPLYING FLOUR.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS ISSUED.

Blockade of Chilian Ports Raised.

Settlement of President Lincoln's Accounts.

Our Financial Standing Abroad.

FAVORABLE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Large Increase in Counterfeit Fractional Currency.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 3, 1866.

Trial of Semmes.

There are no new developments respecting the trial of Semmes. He is still confined in the Navy Yard, in charge of a marine guard. A sentry is constantly on duty at the door of the room, while outside the building, under the windows of the room, another sentry is stationed. No one is allowed to speak to him, except one gentleman, who holds a pass from the Navy Department, understood to be his counsel. He spends most of his time in reading, having brought with him some of his favorite books.

Instructions to Assessors and Collectors.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared a pamphlet of instructions for the guidance of assessors and collectors. It also specifies by name and number all the blank forms to be used by the bureaus, which will enable assessors and collectors, in their requisitions for forms, to supply themselves and the public with greater promptitude,

Military Officers to be Mustered Out.

A large number of military officers will in a few days be mustered out of the volunteer service, some of whom will retain subordinate places in the regular service.

Autograph Letter from Napoleon to President Johnson.

Gen. James Watson Webb, United States Minister to Brazil, called on the President this morning, and had a protracted interview. Considerable importance is attached to the visit, from the fact that it is generally understood that Napoleon sent an autograph letter to President Johnson on Mexican affairs. Minister Webb breakfasted with the Emperor in Paris in November. Secretary Seward will, it is said, sent for this letter, but Mr. Webb replied that it was directed to the President, and must be delivered to him. It is not improbable that this letter may be sent to the Senate, together with copies of other correspondence now being collected, which have been called for by that body.

Proposals to Supply Flour.

Bids to supply two thousand barrels of flour to the Government were opened to-day. The bids ranged from nine dollars and seventy-five cents to ten dollars and fifty cents. The bids were opened in the presence of bidders, but were withdrawn by them, as they declined to offer lower bids.

Receipts of Internal Revenue.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day were nearly two millions.

Certificates of Indebtedness Issued.

Nearly one million of Certificates of Indebtedness were issued last week.

Blockade of South America.

The State Department received by the last mail a confirmation of the capture of the Spanish war vessel by the Chilian corvette Esmeralda. The blockade of Chili has been partially raised, pending the arrival of the Spanish armed vessels, which have gone to Peru. Difficulties are anticipated between the Spanish admiral and the present Dictator of Peru. Nothing had been received up to a late date at Valparaiso touching the mediation of European powers. The Spanish admiral was waiting for orders from Spain before any demonstrations were made.

Settlement of President Lincoln's Accounts.

In adjusting the accounts of the late President Lincoln, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, appropriating the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars to Mrs. Lincoln, it appears that the administrators received the pay for the month of March which will have to be deducted out of the $25,000 appropriated by Congress. Mr. Lincoln was assassinated on the 14th of April, but the Treasury only paid his administrators for March.

Gen. Spinner.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmits regularly to all foreign consuls the monthly statements of the condition of the Treasury, and the several circulars issued. It is requested that it be communicated at the same time to their governments. This is now done by the same authority. The German States all take a very deep interest in the matter, and the representatives here also informed the Government.

Richard Busteed,

United States Judge for Alabama, has arrived here. He reports all quiet in that State, and also in other portions of the South that he has visited, as being in a most satisfactory condition, and that the people are rapidly settling down to practical relations with the Federal Government.

Counterfeit Fractional Currency.

The Currency Bureau has been receiving lately vast quantities of counterfeit fractional currency, mostly of the twenty-five and fifty cent denominations. It seems to be fearfully on the increase.

Our Washington Correspondence.

New York's Calls Wise Police Precautions—The Day at Alexandria—Mr. Seward—Semmes, the Pirate—Jeff. Davis—A Vicious Practice—Cabinet Changes.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1866.

Holiday week here has been one of unusual dullness, owing to the absence of nearly every body who is not a resident. Only the families of a few Senators and members who were successful in procuring houses to live in remain over Christmas week. All others have fled—leaving Washington like Goldsmith's deserted village, with only a great many Hotels and boarding houses are almost empty.

To-day is New Year's, and the ladies here have handsomely prepared to receive the few gentlemen friends who still remain. If there is a sober one amongst them by night, it will be no fault of the ladies. The tables are loaded down with every kind of wine, coffee and cakes. Alas! there are no males to consume the one-tenth part of that prepared, and if the ladies themselves don't fall into line before night, what a waste there will be.

Special Superintendent of Police, knowing how and the ladies will be off for gentlemen, and how few sober men will be upon the street by evening, has issued an order to his force to arrest nobody unless he shows fight, and to escort every gentlemanly person to their respective homes all persons found upon the streets or elsewhere unable to go themselves.

Secretary Seward will start on his party here on Saturday night, on the De Soto, for Havana. From thence it is said he goes to Vera Cruz, Mexico. A great deal of speculation is afloat as to his visit to the latter place; he certainly does not go there for the benefit of his health. Perhaps he intends to have a private talk with Maximilian. The query here is, what a Cabinet officer wants to say to him. Congress is a unit on one thing, and that is, for Max. to get out of Mexico as soon as possible.

Owing to the sailing down of a strong military guard (216th Pa. Vol.) to Alexandria to-day, the ferry boat plied about from politics much to the disgust of the Fenians, who have just returned from their sojourn of four years in the late Kingdom of Jeff. Davis, and are only waiting for the next scenes enacted by them on Christmas day were outrageous. The one half is not told. Many a Yankee maid drinks and many a staunch Union man lies to-day aching with the beating and wounds received on that day from these returned rebel chivalry. For hours they held the city on that day, and a perfect reign of terror existed from their midst. To-day they are under military subjection, and up to noon perfect quietness reigned.

Semmes, the pirate, is confined in pleasant quarters at the Navy Yard. He will be tried by very gentlemanly officers of the army, and were revised by Major General Miles, commanding the post.

Sinking of the Steamer Minnie.

CAIRO, January 3.—The steamer Minnie collided with one of the monitors lying opposite this city and sank, this afternoon. The Minnie was a new first class stern-wheeler, valued at $45,000, and insured for $30,000.

The seventy-seventh Pennsylvania regiment passed here to-day, *en route* for home.

The Steamship Moravian.

PORTLAND, ME., January 3—11 P. M.—There are no signs of the steamship Moravian.

Highly Interesting.

Report of the Tax Commission—The Fenian Congress—Suit Against Secretary Stanton—Two Children Burned to Death—Case of Robert Martin, the Hotel Burner—Captain of a Vessel Washed Overboard—Secret Organization at Cincinnati—Civil Officers of North Carolina, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, January 3.—The *Post's* Washington special says the Ways and Means Committee insists that the Tax Commission shall have its report ready at the first session. It cannot be waited for longer. Several of the important documents accompanying the President's message are not yet ready for distribution. The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office will be out next week.

The Fenian Congress organized to-day, with Patrick Corbett, of Syracuse, perman

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Thursday, January 4, 1866.

The P... ...will shut out ...this evil? Here is ... protection far transcend- ... financial considerations as ...ked to interests of any particular branch of manufactures, or to the laws of commerce in a mere financial aspect. A nation may prosper financially, but if the laws or system whereby it prospers poisons the moral body, there can be no permanent or real prosperity, only a growth as unnatural as it is fatal.

THURSDAY, JA...

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited, and should be forwarded from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names, as a guarantee of authenticity. Whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil lands and coal, to the development of forests, will be acceptable and in demand. Events of local interest, mechanical and agricultural results, inventions and improvements are desired, but clumsy and bricky downfood, are rejected. To secure attention, communications should be brief and strictly reliable, and should be sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business department of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for this paper should be addressed to the Editor.

RADICAL AND CONSERVATIVE.

These terms are getting familiar to the ear, but, we apprehend, without making their meaning or application clear to the understanding. They are most frequently and loudly uttered by those whose political science consists mainly of the epithets of parties. Were one of those puissant champions who merely thrust and parry with these horrid names, suddenly brought to a stand with the question "What do you mean by Radical and Conservative?" he would at once be at his wit's end for an answer. And we confess, that so far as their application in the Republican Union party is concerned, we could not help him out of his ridiculous perplexity.

The truth is, there is no difference of principle or policy in the party to correspond with the distinction implied in the use of these terms. That poor forlornity called the Democratic party, has been seeking sights and fancying fancies for the last nine months, and this is one of them, that the Union party has parted asunder into two factions, the one of which is Radical and the other Conservative. Another of their visions was—alas! for them, it has melted into thin air—that their indorsement of the President would secure his indorsement of them! The President did not see it in that light. Neither did he quarrel with Congress, at its organization, to make them true prophets. Neither has he dismissed his faithful Cabinet, to verify their visions. The Union party is not more accommodating than the President, to the distressful hopes and wishes of the Democracy. Dissensions and divisions are cognizable only to

"——— optics keen.
Which see what is not to be seen."

The principles of the party have stood the test of the severest criterion, for four terrible years of war, and the decision has been in their favor. On the original question of secession and the subsidiary one of slavery, and on all essentially connected with these, the unity of sentiment is maintained without difference and without divergence.

That secession is wrong, morally and politically, and not to be submitted to because destructive of the United States Government, is the axiom that distinguishes the Republican party and every true Republican. That the Union has been gainable and now exists entire is no more a fact than it is a Republican sentiment. Hence the processes or policies, by which the insurgent States are being brought to the resumption of their functional operations under the Constitution, meet with the approval of the Union President, the Union Congress and the Union constituency. And equally unanimous is the approval of the measures for securing the legislation of the country from the intrusion of disloyal men. The maintenance of Government authority directly over the insurgent States, till it can be safely relinquished to other constitutional guaranties, is a measure in which all agree, except the disloyal faction which has uniformly raised its traitorous voice against "coercion" and against the war for the Union.

There is also uniformity of sentiment on the questions necessarily decided in attaining the main end of the war—the maintenance of the United States Government. These questions stand where that decision placed them, and the Republican party stands unanimously by them. Of these, the slavery question is chief. It was decided fatally to the institution. The emancipation began, the constitutional amendment finished the work. These were Union measures. All that is embraced in form or by clear implication in them meets, of course, the approval and secures the co-operation of their advocates.

The guaranty of protection in all personal, social and civil rights, to the emancipated slaves, is unequivocal and undoubted. And with hearty and sincere concurrence of the Union people, the Government policy is shaped to the maintenance of this guaranty, whether it meet with the approval of the late insurgents or not. Nor is objection offered to the extension to the freedmen of the privilege of voting, provided the same method of deciding the question be taken as is prescribed by the Constitution for the general purpose, that is, as is applied in the several States of the Union.

There is, therefore, no diversity of sentiment in the Union party, which has all through the war stood by the Government. The invention and application of the terms which stand at the head of this article is the last and the smallest of those devices, by which the hopeless faction of the old democracy are trying to worm into respectable associations, by hitching on to somebody or to something that might possibly redeem them from the insignificance to which their sympathy with the rebellion has doomed them. But it is a hopeless effort. The Union President has snubbed this impertinence over and over again, and Union men, notwithstanding the visionary and factional epithets which the forlorn democracy have invented for them, will not be likely to treat it much more tenderly. If the Republican Union party be viewed from the stand-point of the Chicago Convention-Democracy, it is *radical* beyond a doubt. It goes to the root of our national difficulties, to secession, to slavery. It has torn up both by the roots, never to vegetate again. If viewed from the stand-point of the Constitution and the Union, it is *conservative*, rescuing the life of the Government from the hands of traitors and of those who sympathize with them, supporting the Constitution, standing by the flag, preserving the liberty of the country and washing from its escutcheon the foul stain of slavery. Individuals by the same rule may be both radical and conservative, without inconsistency. Both elements, as defined, are in the true Union man. Occasions may draw into view the one or the other more prominently. A spontaneous expression of their sentiments may exhibit one man as radical and another as conservative. An analysis and comparison may nevertheless show them to be of one mind on central and important ideas. Individuals may entertain diversity of sentiments on some points, but there is no possible classification of persons into radical and conservative factions in the Republican Union party.

THE OHIO SENATORSHIP.

The assembling of the Legislature at Columbus has given to the contest over the Ohio Senatorship a new impulse. The principal candidates are the present incumbent the Hon. JOHN SHERMAN, and General SCHENCK, Representative in Congress from the third district. Both of these gentlemen have left Washington and repaired to Columbus, each to superintend the contest in his behalf. They have quarters at the Neil House, where the canvassing, night and day, is going on with increasing interest. The chances are represented as being with SHERMAN, but it is also alleged that SCHENCK is gaining ground, in view of which it is said, the friends of SHERMAN are moving for an early caucus to decide the question. While the contest is being waged over the two distinguished gentlemen named, it is said that the Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM is not without supporters and, in a contingency, a prospect. The contest for the time overshadows all other business at the State Capital and is likely not to grow less until it is decided.

EXCESSIVE IMPORTATIONS AND THE MORAL HEALTH OF THE NATION.

Whenever the financial future of the country is mentioned, the excessive importations, and the growing indulgence in extravagance, are uniformly referred to with alarm, as the principal ground for apprehension. This is true of Protectionists, Free Traders and all classes alike, and it amounts to the very strongest argument in favor of the principle of Protection that can be brought forward. If excesses which sap the foundations of prosperity, stability and morality, are the result of excessive importations, especially of costly luxuries and those things which stimulate an unsound social and financial condition, what necessity more pressing, what wis-

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A Mr. Charles M. Bromwich, of South Boston, Massachusetts, has invented a sand distributor for railway cars, which is described as follows: This invention consists in securing to and arranging upon and underneath the car, in front of each of the wheels, a receptacle or receiver for sand or other gritty substances, closed at its lower end by a partition plate or lid, so arranged and connected with a lever handle of the platform of each end of the car, that by moving one of the said levers in the proper direction, either to the right or left, as the case may be, the lids of the receptacles at the corresponding end of the car thereto, can be so opened as to allow the sand to fall therefrom to and upon the rails; the lips being closed by a simple reverse movement of the said lever, when a sufficient quantity or amount of the sand has been thus spread upon the rails.

The official statistics of the gas works of Philadelphia give the following: The coal purchased in 1865 cost $11 79 per ton, being $1 69 per ton in favor of 1864. The additional cost of labor was $55,915 more in 1865 than in 1864. The company sustained a loss of $250,000 during the year in the lighting of the street lamps. There are 7,500 public lamps. Each lamp consumes 26,000 feet of gas per year. The company has been furnishing this amount of gas at the rate of $40 per lamp, also including in this amount the cost for repairs, lighting, extinguishing, and cleansing the lamps. For this work the company charged $51 per year for each lamp. The entire cost for making one thousand feet of gas is two dollars. The amount of gas required to light the city lamps for one year is one hundred and ninety-five million six hundred feet. But taking moonlight nights into consideration, the number of extra feet of gas is enormous. By deducting the amount of $15 from the $48, for lighting each lamp, it will be seen that 26,000 feet of gas is actually furnished for the sum of $33, which is at the rate of about $1 33 per 1,000 feet, or 67 cents less per 1,000 feet than first cost for making it.

Mr. P. H. Hynes, of Conestown, New York, has patented a new apparatus for boring wells. Its object is to improve some of the devices and appliances in connection with a derrick for boring oil and other deep wells, and it consists in applying a brake to the windlass on which the drill rope is wound, so as to control the descent of the drill when it is to be lowered in preparation for work; also in placing a pully in front of the windlass of the sand-pump rope, so that the rope shall be wound thereon square, although the windlass may not be directly in front of the derrick; also in a mode of making the frame which sustains the windlass of the sand-pump rope.

Since November 15th, the State debt of Ohio has been reduced some two millions of dollars, leaving it at present about ten millions seven hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-five cents.

A new machine for tunnelling and quarrying, invented by Mr. Arthur Maxwell, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., has recently been practically tested. It forms channels in the rock by the use of chisels or cutting tools, that have a reciprocating and lateral movement, and will cut two or more channels as circumstances may require.

It is estimated that the Hopkins Tunnel will cut in its course upwards of three hundred silver veins of mines. It commences at the foot of Lander Hill, within the city limits of Austin, Nevada, and pierces the hill from side to side, running at right angles with the veins which, from necessity, cuts them all. The immense value of this tunnel, with the property connected with it, in the future, is unlimited. Millions of dollars will not represent its value, as no silver project in this or any other country will equal it in magnitude. The property connected with this tunnel, consists of nineteen different veins of mines, amounting to forty-one thousand lineal feet, with the addition of all blind ledges that may be cut by the tunnel (blind ledges are those that do not come upon the surface), which are very numerous in that district; also, other veins that, although not been located previous to being cut by the tunnel. The whole is within the city limits of Austin, where no silver vein has ever yet failed to be immensely rich when worked.

The mortality of Philadelphia for 1865 foots up 17,729 persons, which is a decrease of 413 deaths from the figures of 1864.

A device for shrinking tire, has just been patented at Washington by a German inventor named C. Weltman, of Hazelton, Iowa. It consists in the employment of a lever hook and a chain, arranged with a suitable bed piece, in such a manner that for wheels, and other metal bands, may be contracted or diminished in diameter without cutting and rewelding them, and the work performed expeditiously and by a uniform contraction throughout the whole circumference of the tire or band, thereby avoiding the increased thickness now caused at particular parts, owing to the contraction or upsetting being confined at a particular place.

Peat charcoal, either by itself or in combination with other substances, is being introduced for purifying or refining petroleum by filteration. Alumina, or substances containing alumina, is used, also, for the same purposes.

Finances of Ohio.

The annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio shows that during the six months ending November 15th, 1865, $146,668 of the debt has been redeemed, leaving the total outstanding debt at that time $12,912,014 45. At this rate the entire debt would be redeemed within the next forty years. The receipts into the sinking fund and disbursements therefrom, during the six months, are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Balance in the Treasury May 15, 1865	$236,125 99
From Sinking Fund	$147,353 00
From Taxes—War Loan Fund	27,464 64
	$23,000 00
From School Lands, Sec. 16	$65,759 28
From Turnpike Companies	1,799 29
From Virginia Military	500 00
	38,958 70
From surplus revenue	2,144 94
From turnpike dividends	2,193 15
From Bridge Co. at Akron	1,250 00
From Buttles's estate	3,000 00
Total receipts	$631,287 47

DISBURSEMENTS.

For redemption of Ohio debt	$125,180 40
Interest on foreign debt	366,331 26
Interest on Union loan	28,906 15
Interest on irredeemable debt	113 84
Expense New York office	2,262 40
Expenses Home office	1,067 05
Expenses Fund Commissioners	750 00
Total disbursements	$527,656 26
Balance in Treasury November 15, 1865	$126,631 21
Balance in New York	$7,000
Total balance	$134,301 21

The Commissioners remark in this connection that the whole balance to the credit of the Sinking Fund, was $126,611 21, the added amount of $7,700, being funds left in New York for the redemption of bonds held by a foreign creditor, in accordance with the terms of a special notice given by the Fund Commissioners. If this amount, subject to the order of said creditor, were withdrawn by the Commissioners, the State would be responsible for the interest.

The excellent financial condition of the State can be better appreciated by comparing its present indebtedness with that exhibited by the corresponding statement in November, 1861, which we do in the following table:

Amount of debt November 15, 1861	$14,897,773 4
Amount of debt November 15, 1865	12,912,014 45
Redeemed in the last four year	$1,985,758 89

The Western Union Telegraph Company.—By the official statement of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph, it appears that in May, 1861, the nominal capital of the company was eleven millions of dollars, and that the Directors then doubled it, making the stock twenty-two millions. As they say in their statement, "the doubling was arbitrary, and for the purpose of cheapening the market price of the stock." The market price was "about 290;" and after the doubling they found no difficulty in selling shares at 100. But the Directors determined to cheapen the stock still further. They adopted as the mode for doing this, the extensive creation of new wires—the payment of the cost out of the current earnings. These lines were not so much required for the business actually to be done, as for the purpose of occupying both sides of the railroads and keeping rival companies away. However that may be the further cheapening of the stock has been successfully accomplished. Dividends being stopped, though the business of the company has increased rather than diminished, the price of shares has fallen from 100 nearly to 50, and those who sold out at the rates which followed the doubling can now buy back their stock for about half what they then got for it.

Under these circumstances it would seem that the directors owe to the public, and especially to the sufferers, a more satisfactory explanation of these remarkable transactions than has yet appeared. A great public trust, like the management of so vast a corporation, cannot be lightly handled; and when a dozen gentlemen, by their own arbitrary resolution, create eleven millions of values, sell them, and then assuage their business as to destroy them, all within the space of a year and a half, they must be held to account for their proceedings. We presume the directors of this company will be able to give satisfactory reasons for all they have done; but we do not think they should much longer delay the performance of the duty.—*Chicago Republican.*

The Alabama Legislature.—The Legislature of Alabama has passed, and the Governor of that State signed, the bill on the subject of negro testimony, allowing negroes to sue and be sued, to plead and to be impleaded, and to testify in cases to which they are parties. The bill extending the criminal laws of the State applicable to free persons of color, to freedmen, free negroes, and mulattoes, will be vetoed on the ground of an incongruity between the provisions of the code as applicable to free negroes, during the existence of slavery, and the present status of freedmen. The bills on contracts and apprenticeships were not returned to the two houses before adjournment, and therefore lie over for action when the Legislature reassembles.

It is not presumed that the Legislature will attempt any untriendly legislation towards the blacks. The bill extending the provisions of the case, as applicable to freedmen and free negroes was intended to supply an omission in the criminal laws as they stood, there being nothing applicable to the present condition of the late slaves. It is believed that the Georgia Assembly will do everything it can to harmonize the conflicting elements and restore the State to a civil status in the Union.

Important Correspondence.—Some of the most important diplomatic correspondence which has ever transpired, will be sent in on the reassembling of Congress. It will relate almost wholly to Mexican affairs. It has been copied out at the State Department, and is ready for delivery.

The intimations that an understanding had been effected between France and the United States on the Mexican question is wholly unfounded. The last phase of the situation was the proposition of the French Emperor to our Government to recognize Maximilian. Secretary Seward's denial of the existence of the Government *de facto* has elicited, as yet, no reply nor does it seem likely to. In the meantime, nothing will be done by this Government beyond sending a Minister to Juarez.

Mr. Graham, in closing the defense of the Strong case in New York, gave the following description of the plaintiff, with some general remarks, which have the merit of novelty at least: "The plaintiff is a man forty years of age, educated to the law, but without practice or the desire for practice. When a man has the shrewdness of a lawyer, but without the industry, he is an uncomfortable member of any family. You might as well have the devil in your house. When a man has been sharpened by the hone of the law, he needs something to cut, and if he doesn't cut the world he will his family."

New York City Finances.—Mayor Hoffman in his message shows that the expenditure in 1865 was $18,268,932 against $11,627,672 in 1861. This is in part owing to the facts that "the State takes in more than a million of dollars in 1865 in excess of 1861; that more than three millions of dollars (including interest on Central Park debt) was expended in 1865 in excess of 1861, by direct authority of the legislature, and of various boards and corporations, which are independent either of the city or county government, and that of the residue of the increase of 1861 nearly a million and a half is for interest on and redemption of debt incurred by reason of the war.

The United States Consul at Constantinople, under date of December 6th, laboring under the impression that the cholera had reached this country, encloses a communication to the State Department from the Levant *Herald*, published in that city, containing some useful hints in regard to the treatment of the dire scourge—the result of experience. The writer of the communication gives us a prescription that has been used in that city with eminent success, viz., equal parts of laudanum, tincture of rhubarb, and spirits of camphor.

PERSONAL.

—Ex-President Fillmore and wife, accompanied by Dr. John White, and a Miss Dobbins, of Buffalo, the latter a companion of Mrs. Fillmore, will sail for Brest on the 6th inst.

—It is now stated that Simeon Draper realized 500,000 from the office of Collector of the port of New York, which he held a twelvemonth.

—Mayor McMichael, of Philadelphia, immediately upon the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, reappointed the clerks and messengers that have so efficiently aided the labors of Mayor Henry, and confirmed in his present position Mr. Ruggles as Chief of Police.

—Mrs. Hannah P. Lee, widow of the late George Gardiner Lee, died in Boston on Wednesday, aged 85 years. She was the authoress of "Three Experiments in Living," and other popular works.

—The Hon. S. J. W. Taylor, Fourth Auditor of the United States Treasury, was presented on New Year's Day, by one hundred clerks in his department, an elegant gold egg stand and heavy silver supstrees.

—Lieutenant Gouverneur Morris, U. S. M. C., second son of the late Brigadier General Morris, U. S. A., died at Fort McHenry, Maryland, on Christmas day. Lieut. Morris entered the marine corps in July, 1864. He had previously served in the 5th New York artillery, and was mentioned on several occasions for conspicuous gallantry in battle.

—The *Liberator* of last week contains the valedictory of William Lloyd Garrison, who announces that this is the last number, the paper having been published thirty-five years. He five millions feet. But taking cloudy nights into consideration, the number of extra feet of gas is enormous. By deducting the amount of $15 from the $48, for lighting each lamp, it will be seen that 26,000 feet of gas is actually furnished for the sum of $33, which is at the rate of about $1 33 per 1,000 feet, or 67 cents less per 1,000 feet than first cost for making it.

Mr. P. H. Hynes, of Conestown, New York, has patented a new apparatus for boring wells. Its object is to improve some of the devices and appliances in connection with a derrick for boring oil and other deep wells, and it consists in applying a brake to the windlass on which the drill rope is wound, so as to control the descent of the drill when it is to be lowered in preparation for work; also in placing a pully in front of the windlass of the sand-pump rope, so that the rope shall be wound thereon square, although the windlass may not be directly in front of the derrick; also in a mode of making the frame which sustains the windlass of the sand-pump rope.

Since November 15th, the State debt of Ohio has been reduced some two millions of dollars, leaving it at present about ten millions seven hundred and sixty-three thousand four hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-five cents.

A new machine for tunnelling and quarrying, invented by Mr. Arthur Maxwell, of Shelburne Falls, Mass., has recently been practically tested. It forms channels in the rock by the use of chisels or cutting tools, that have a reciprocating and lateral movement, and will cut two or more channels as circumstances may require.

It is estimated that the Hopkins Tunnel will cut in its course upwards of three hundred silver veins of mines. It commences at the foot of Lander Hill, within the city limits of Austin, Nevada, and pierces the hill from side to side, running at right angles with the veins which, from necessity, cuts them all. The immense value of this tunnel, with the property connected with it, in the future, is unlimited. Millions of dollars will not represent its value, as no silver project in this or any other country will equal it in magnitude. The property connected with this tunnel, consists of nineteen different veins of mines, amounting to forty-one thousand lineal feet, with the addition of all blind ledges that may be cut by the tunnel (blind ledges are those that do not come upon the surface), which are very numerous in that district; also, other veins that, although not been located previous to being cut by the tunnel. The whole is within the city limits of Austin, where no silver vein has ever yet failed to be immensely rich when worked.

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The United States Consul at Constantinople, under date of December 6th, laboring under the impression that the cholera had reached this country, encloses a communication to the State Department from the Levant *Herald*, published in that city, containing some useful hints in regard to the treatment of the dire scourge—the result of experience. The writer of the communication gives us a prescription that has been used in that city with eminent success, viz., equal parts of laudanum, tincture of rhubarb, and spirits of camphor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE TO COAL MEN.—A meeting of the members of the COAL EXCHANGE will be held at their rooms on Water street, on FRIDAY, January 5, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of J. F. DRAVO, President.
ja4-2t

FOR SALE—
A Three Story Brick Dwelling House,
situated on River Avenue, near Anderson street, Allegheny City, containing EIGHT ROOMS.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Wilkins Hall.
ja4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the part of the Fisher Farm lying on the west side of Little Beaver Creek, Ohio, has been surveyed into ACRE LOTS, and is OFFERED FOR SALE on reasonable terms. The location will recommend itself as one of the most favorable sites for boring for oil, being near Island Run, and lying adjacents lands of Glasgow Oil Company, north side. Purchasers can see the land by calling on M. M. Watkins, at Darrah's Boarding House, at the mouth of Island Run, or addressing him at Postoffice, Darlington, Beaver county, Pa. ja4-1m

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP.
DAVID VALENTINE, T. A. MARCY and C. G. KEELER, General Partners.
JOHN A. WILSON, of Philadelphia, Special Partner, contributing in cash $75,000.

DAVID VALENTINE & CO.,
356 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
Importers of FRENCH, GERMAN, and ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, and dealers in Fringe and Domestic Woolens,
NEW YORK, January 1, 1866. ja4-2t

FOR SALE.—THAT WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS STAND consisting of a Two Story Brick Store and dwelling, 72 feet front by 200 feet deep located in the village of Turtle Creek, 11 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburg turnpike and near the Turtle Creek station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This is valuable property, located in a thriving village and surrounded with a rich, populous and growing agricultural and mining district, now doing a large and flourishing business, and is well worthy the attention of business men. Terms very low. Inquire of D. H. TOOMY,
At the Iowa Foundry, Second and Canal st.,
ja4-2t Pittsburgh, Penn.

FOR SALE.
A DWELLING,
In the town of Beaver, elegantly finished and papered, with cellar, cistern, grape arbor, stable, carriage house, cattle yard, hen house, ice house, coal house, smoke house, &c. Lot 120 feet front and 200 back, inclosed with a high fence, and fruit trees of choicest fruit, vines and shrubbery. Also, 140 ACRES OF LAND, on the Ohio river, four miles below Beaver, 90 acres cleared, now being organized by President Jones. Four Wallace, like Grant, Sheridan, Hancock, and other prominent officers of the Union army, sympathizes with the Rebels.
Meanor's Hotel, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, or M. WEYAND,
ja4-6t Prothonotary, Beaver.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE,
With 10½ acres of land, 4 acres of which are covered with forest trees, balance containing fruit trees, shrubbery and terraces of grape vines—the exposure being south, and the grape culture near the Perrysville plank road, the Observatory and bank of Breed's, and the Allegheny City minutes' walk from the Allegheny Lotoffice has a fine view down the Ohio river, beyond Dixmont Hospital. Northwest winds prevail, drives smoke, &c., away. Site elevated and healthy. Improvements: The "premises" brought to hand upon the Governor in the matter is very great.

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The Daily Commercial

[From the Toledo Blade.]

Mr. Bobby Lee Feels the Effect the Proclamation of Secretary Seward Produced in Kentucky.

CONFEDERATE X ROADS, (which is the State of Kentucky,) December 29, 1865.

At last! The dod fasted! The thrashin Government wich hez sway at Washington hez finelly extinguished the last glimmering flicker of liberty, by abolishin slavery! The sun didn't go down in gloom that nite, the stars didn't fade, and a sickly yeller, at wich obstinacy uv nacher I was constably astonished.

I got the news at the postoffic (near wich I am at present stayin, at the house uv a venerable old planter, who accepts my improvin conversashun and occasional promise, which is cheap, as equivalent for bords, finally I worded my way 2 his peaceful hum dreadin to fling over that house the pall of despair. After supper I broke to them as gently as I could, the intelligence that 7 uv the States hed ratified the constitutional amendment, that Seward hed issued hiz proclamashion, and that all niggers were free.

Never did I see sich sorrer depicted on human countenance, never wuz there despair uv sich depth. All nite long the bereaved inmates uv dat wunst happy buthow distracted home wept and wailed in agony wich was perfectly heart rendin.

"Wo is me," sobbed the old man, wringin hiz hands.

"John Brown's karkis hangs a danglin in the air but his soul is marchin on."

"It tuk prosecushun uv Seward, and thru hiz ugly mouth it spoke the wurds, 'The nigger iz free,' and there is no more a slave in all the land.

"I wunz hed a hundred niggers, and the finest wench in all thy, and the wenches wuz strong, and some uv them wuz fair to look upon.

"They worked in my house and my fields from the rishin uv the sun to the goin down uv the same.

"Wuz they lazy? I carled them till their wuz cursed hiarsed, for lo! they wuz as a child under my care.

"Did they run away? From Kentucky they run, North, and lo! the Locofoco Marshals caught them for me, and brought them back and delivered them into my hands without cost, sayin, lo! here is my nigger—do with him ez thou will (wich I allus did) wich is cheaper than keepin dogs, and jest ez good.

"Solomon wuz wise, for he had of konkubines a sufficiency, but we wuz wiser in our day than he.

"For he hed to feed his children, and it kost him shekels uv gold and shekels uv silver, and much corn and oil.

"We hed our konkubines with ez great a multitude ez Solomon, but we sold their children for silver and gold, and red dog paper."

And all night long the bereaved old patriarch, who had thus been a father to his servants and a grandfather to menny uv em), poured out his Lamentashun.

In the mornin the niggers wuz called up, and ez tha all hed their duties and hed bundles, I spent much time helpin them send the same. The old gentleman explained the situashun to em.

"You will," sed he, "stay in your happy homes—you will allus continue to live here, and work here, as you hev allus dun!"

The niggers, all in kurus, with a remarkable unanimity, remarkt that if the hed ever bin introdoost to themselves tha thot tha wooden. In fact, tha hed kongregated at that time for the purpose uv startin life on their own hook.

A paroxysm uv pane and anguish shot over the old man's face. Nearest to him stood a cotturne who, hed she not bin tainted with the necgro blud uv her husband, would hev bin kalkulated beutiful. Fallen on her nec, the old patriarch, with tears streamin down his furrowd cheeks, exclaimed:

"Farewel, Loolzer, my dotter, farewel! I loved your mother ez never man loved nigger! She wuz the soletary ewe lam uv my leasure hours—the kompanion uv my youth! She I sold to pa or a morgage on the plais—she and yoor older sisters! Farewel! I hed hoped to hev sold you this winter (for you air still yung) and bought out Jinkins, but wo iz me! Curses on the tirant who thus severs all the tender ties uv nacher! Oh! it is hard for father to part with child, even when the market's high, but Oh! God! to part thus!—"

And the old gentleman, in a excess uv grief, swooned away gentelly.

His son Tom had ben caressin her two little children, who wuz a half whiter than she wuz. Unable to restrain himself, he fell on her neck and bemoored his fate with tetchin pathos:

"Farewell! farewell! mother uv my children! Farewell! faro, and hosses, and shampane, a long farewell! Your increase was my perquisites, and Sold cood no supply you. Had you died, I cood hev bin resined, for when ded you ain't with a corpse, I kin see you tear away! Livin & when we hev to separate! I—it's too much—it's too much!"

And he fainted, falling across the old man.

"Who'll do the work about the house?" shreekt the old lady, faintin and falling across Tom.

"Who'll dress us and wash us and wait on us?" shrieked the three daughters, swoonding away and fallin across the old woman.

My first impulse wuz to faint away myself and fall across the fallen daughters, but I restrained myself and wuz contented with strikin an attitood and organizin a tableu. Hustlin the niggers away with a burnin mark for their ingratitood, I spent the balance uv the forenoon in burying on em too. Why my own dear conshus, but they wuz not thairselves. Their minds wuz evidently shattered—they wuz carryin a hevy heart in their bummum.

Wood, oh wood that Seward cood hev seen that grop! Sech misery does Abilishinism bring in its trane—sech horrors follows a departure from Dimikratic teechins. When will reason return to the people? Eko answers, when!

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Late Pastor uv the Church uv the Noo Dispenshun.

The Paris Fashions.

An Eastern journal has the following from its correspondent in Paris relating to the holiday fashions in that city. We copy:

At the Parisian Court the ladies change their toilet from four to five times each day. It is said that such is the severity of the Empress in these matters, that she will appear displeased when she remarks a dress that has presumed to do duty on any previous occasion. Such being the case, the Parisian dressmakers are kept hard at work. And not to be behind hand, our own *modistes* are up to their eyes in work. White laces, white lustre, and white silk dresses are all the rage for Christmas and New Years eve.

Light silks of every description, and notably light check *silks are great favorites for evening* dresses during the present season. Of the latter we saw a check silk, of beautiful quality, the entire pattern of which cost only $20. The dress was made with a plain goods skirt—as check silks appear to better advantage untrimmed—a close-fitting round corsage, a belt, and on the sleeves epaulettes of blue ball fringe of the same shade as one of the checks in the dress. The corsage was closed down the front, with buttons of velvet to match. This makes a dress that most servant maids, and when such a dress can be had for $20, there is nothing left to complain of in the price of dry goods.

The colors par excellence are pearly gray and evening blue, are the favorites for bonnets this season; they are used in velvet, in satin, and in terry velvet, in plushes, and in ribbons to match.

At another store we saw the following lovely bonnet: A drawn Eugenie bonnet made of blue terry velvet, and trimmed with an edging of blue feathers of the smallest size. The inside trimmings were of silver leaves, frosted with gold dust. It is seldom that anything so beautiful will be found in the show room of an American establishment. Pearly gray and regina blue are the favorite colors for bonnets this winter. A drawn empire bonnet, made of pearl gray terry velvet, trimmed with a border of pigeon's feathers, selected to match the terry, is considered in very good taste. Gray *crepe lisse* is used for trimming gray velvet bonnets, and silver *crespines* are added round the edge of the front, as well as upon the narrow curtain and inside the cap; a small white wing is added to stand upright, at the left side of the bonnet. This style of bonnet is made for evening in white tulle; the trimmings which form the the front being separated by a gold *crespine*: the curtain, the strings, and coronet inside being ponceau velvet.

Instead of being confined to the Empire in bonnets, there have suddenly sprung up such a variety of bonnet shapes, that it is impossible for any one's taste to go unsatisfied. The Marie Stuart, Empire, the Marie Antoinette, the Pamela, the Talbani and for evening, the always favorite Pandora are all in the full tide of fashion, and afford a choice of styles seldom offered in any one season. Bonnets trimmed with swansdown, are very popular for festive occasions, such as weddings, afternoon parties, etc. The swansdown is very full, and there is no necessity to weave borders to ribbons in imitation of it, for the strings can be trimmed with the veritable article. Very fanciful but still pretty collars have made their appearance with the cool weather. They are cut in Polish collars, and are made in the form of a victorine without cuffs. Either curled plush or velvet is the material used for them, and they are edged with swansdown.

For wearing over the shoulders, either at home or over a paletot out of doors, these Polish collarets are very comfortable. For ball and parties incidental to the holiday season, the numbers of beautiful evening dresses are almost innumerable. The following descriptions of the handsomest we have seen will interest our lady readers, and give ideas that may be valuable in the carrying out their own designs for evening attire. A dress of rich, heavy white silk, trimmed with Cerese silk and swansdown, put on in this manner: A band of Cerese silk, about five inches wide, edged on each side with swansdown, was carried around the bottom of the dress, at the front, the distance between widening toward the hem and carried all round the skirt; the corsage was cut low and trimmed with a deep band to match; the sleeves short and similarly ornamented. For very young ladies, muslin dresses, tarlatan dresses, trimmed with ruchings and bands of contrasting colors, are very much admired.

Curiosities of Eating.

An old bean, formerly well known in Washington City, was accustomed to eat but one meal in twenty-four hours; if after this he had to go to a party and take a second dinner, he ate nothing at all the next day. He died at the age of seventy.

A lady of culture, refinement, and unusual powers of observation and comparison became a widow. Reduced from affluence to poverty, with a large family of children, she depended on her manual labor for daily food, she made a variety of experiments to ascertain what articles could be purchased for the least money, and would at the same time "go the furthest," by keeping her children longest from crying for something to eat. She soon discovered that when they ate buckwheat cakes and molasses, they were satisfied for a longer time than after eating any other kind of food.

A distinguished Judge of the United States Courts observed that when he took buckwheat cakes for breakfast, he could sit on the bench the whole day without being uncomfortably hungry; but if light cakes were substituted, he felt obliged to take a lunch about noon. Buckwheat cakes are a universal favorite in the winter breakfast table, and scientific investigation and analysis has shown that they abound in the very elements which Nature takes away our appetites for them in summer.

During the Irish famine, when many died of hunger, the poor were often found spending their last shilling for tea, tobacco, and spirits. It has also been observed, now and then, by those connected with charitable institutions, that when money was paid to the poor they often laid it out on tea and coffee, instead of purchasing more substantial food, such as meal and flour and potatoes. On being reproved for their extravagance and improvidence, the answer in universal cry was in both cases identical; their own observation had shown them that a penny's worth of anything else, besides, would keep off the sense of hunger longer than a penny's worth of anything else. Scientific men express the idea by saying:—"Tea, like alcohol, retards the metamorphosis of the tissues; in other words it gives fuel to the fire, and thus prevents it from consuming the fat and flesh of the body."

If a person gets into the habit of taking a lunch between breakfast and dinner, he will soon find himself getting rather faint about the regular luncheon time; but let him be so pressed with important engagements for several days in succession as to take nothing between meals, and it will not be long before he can dispense with lunch altogether. These things seem to show that we often extend our meals from mere habit. Whole tribes of Indian hunters and trappers have been known to eat but once in *twenty-four* hours, and that at night.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

A VIRGINIA OLD RELIC—"*The Old Blue Bowl*!" This old historical relic, holding thirty gallons, and which for so many years belonged to the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of this city, we are glad to learn was founded from destruction on the ever memorable 3d of April, by an ex-captain of that famous old company. It is said that this bowl is upwards of eighty years old, and during its "lifetime" has contained between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand gallons of egg-nog, julep, punch, toddy, &c. It is now at "The Place," opposite our office, and will be refilled with eggnog on the occasion of the reorganization of the old company, which is now under way.—*Richmond Times.*

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Henderson.

Last night but two of the world renowned artiste

MADAME CELESTE,

Who will appear in her great original character of the Cyprian, the Gypsey Girl.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, will be presented Buckstone's celebrated drama, entitled

FLOWERS OF THE FOREST,

Cynthia, the Gypsey Girl.....Mad. Celeste.

In the production of this beautiful play the cast will embrace the entire company.

Friday: Farewell Benefit of Madame Celeste, on which occasion a young lady will make her first appearance on any stage.

HANDEL'S

GRAND SACRED ORATORIO.

"THE MESSIAH"

WILL BE PERFORMED BY

100 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In Solo and Chorus, with Orchestra, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Thursday, January 4, 1866,

IN

Lafayette Hall,

Wood Street.

W. T. WAMSLINK, Conductor,
C. C. MELLOR, Pianist.

TICKETS $1 00. For sale by C. C. Mellor, Wood street and Wamelink & Barr, St. Clair street.

Reserved seats can be engaged at the music store without extra charge, on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M.

jan1-3t.

PITTSBURGH MUSEUM AND

Zoological Gardens.

ENTRANCE, No. 64 FIFTH STREET.

The Most Wonderful Phenomena of the Age!

THE LIVING ESQUELETO, weighs but 7 pounds and is 16 years old; perfect form, splendid teeth and beautiful hair. Living wild animals, and 10,000 curiosities, all for one price of admission.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of S. JONES & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

MICHAEL JONES,
JAMES T. BRADY,
CALVIN ADAMS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

Successors to S. Jones & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER OF FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ja5-1m

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Wilson, Carr & Co., in the Wholesale Dry Goods Business, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by their successors, Carr, McClandless & Co.

JOHN A. WILSON,
JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

ON RETIRING FINALLY FROM the Dry Goods Business in Pittsburgh, the undersigned tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the trade for their continued support and confidence throughout his twenty-seven years connection with it. He takes pleasure in bespeaking for his past associates and successors, Carr, McCandless & Co., a continuance of the favors heretofore so freely bestowed, and of which they are eminently worthy.

JOHN A. WILSON,

PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day associated together, under the name of Carr, McCandless & Co., for the purpose of transacting the Wholesale Dry Goods Business at the old stand, No. 94 Wood street. They respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

JESSE W. CARR,
DAVID McCANDLESS,
JAMES B. HAINES.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1-3m

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the Wholesale Grocery Business, under the name of Means & Coffin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

WILLIAM MEANS,
R. A. COFFIN.
DAVID McCANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership in the Wholesale Grocery Business at the old Stand, Corner of Wood and Water streets, under the style and firm of MEANS & COFFIN, as heretofore, where they will be pleased to see their friends and customers.

WILLIAM MEANS,
HARRISON A. COFFIN.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866.

IN RETIRING, I MOST CHEERfully recommend the new firm to the patronage of my friends, and the public generally.

DAVID McCANDLESS.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1-2w

DISSOLUTION OF CO PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and firm of McDonald & Arbuckle is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by the remaining partners—Charles Arbuckle and John Arbuckle, Jr., at the old stand, 243 and 245 Liberty street.

DUNCAN McDONALD.
CHARLES ARBUCKLE.
JOHN ARBUCKLE, JR.

HAVING DISPOSED OF MY ENtire interest in the late firm of McDonald & Arbuckle to Charles Arbuckle & Co., I cheerfully recommend them to the patronage of my friends and the public.

DUNCAN McDONALD.

PITTSBURGH, November 25th, 1865. no30-4d

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of BARNDOLLAR & PRICE, 185 Wood street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John Barndollar. All parties indebted to same will please call and settle, and those having claims will present same for payment.

JOHN BARNDOLLAR.
E. K. PRICE.

PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1866. ja1-2w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Jas. L. Anderson and William A. May, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm of the firm to be settled by Anderson.

JAMES L. ANDERSON,
WM. A. MAY.

Allegheny City, January 1, 1866. jy2-2

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership existing between Samuel Fullerton and Thomas Magill, under the name of FULLERTON & MAGILL, is dissolved by the death of Mr. Fullerton. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to the undersigned for settlement, and all persons indebted will make payment to

THOS. MAGILL, Surviving Partner.

dec30-2w

NOTICES.

LINCOLN OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 4 Hand street, on the 8th of January, at 3 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF COMMITTEE.

dec30-3d

THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETing of the stockholders of the Chalmers' Passenger Railway Company, of the city of Pittsburgh, will be held at Mechling's, No. 27 Fifth street, on MONDAY, January 15th, 1866, at 7 o'clock P. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

J. P. CHALMERS, Secretary.

ja1-td

ROSS OIL COMPANY.—A MEETING of the stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, No. 4 Hand street, on the 11th of January, at 3 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of increasing the paid up stock, lately added to the capital, into preferred stock. A full attendance is earnestly requested. By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

dec4-td

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN PENN. R.R. Co., Philadelphia, December 23, 1865.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 8th day of January, 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., at No. 238 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Annual Election for President and Directors will be held same day and place.

JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

dec22-td

OFFICE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, Pittsburgh, December 22, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETINGS OF the Stockholders of the Columbia Oil Company, for the election of a President and Directors, will be held in the office of the Company, No. 3 Hand street, Pittsburgh, on THURSDAY, January 11th, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M. By order of the Board.

dec22-td R. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING made arrangements are now prepared to

RE-SHIP PITTSBURGH GOODS

through to Oleopolis, Henry's Rand, McCrea's Landing and Pioneeta, without delay, any goods consigned to us will be shipped in the shortest time and on additional charges, from the original bills of lading.

OIL CITY, November 20, 1865. no14-2m

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

I have this day associated GEORGE S. FOSTER, M D., with me in the practice of

Homeopathy and Surgery.

Our friends and patrons will find us at all hours prepared to attend all calls, at No. 294 Penn street.

C. M. DAKE, M. D

October 7, 1865.—oc9-3m

OAKLAND FARM, September 15, 1865.

NOTICE.

TO HORSEMEN, OR TO THOSE WHO WISH TO PURCHASE.

Good horses for saddle or harness service hand, and also a very fast, blood, for sale. Will sell per the year or by the head.

H. R. VANVOORHIS.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—WHEREas letters testamentary have this day been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of John M. Porter, deceased, late of Tarentum borough, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, will present them to the undersigned, residing in said borough, properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES M'CALL, Sr.,
J. R. FULTON,
WM. V. EVANS.

Tarentum, Dec. 8, 1865. dec8-6w

J. B. SEYMOUR, WOOD Engraver, 26 FIFTH ST. PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIE SINKING STAMPS. Door Plates, BURNING BRANDS, STENCILS, SEAL PRESSES.

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.

Notice is hereby given that 1047 shares stock in the Mase Mining Company, of Pittsburgh, has been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, and the same will be sold at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, on MONDAY, February 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., unless sooner redeemed, by payment of assessments, interest and charges to the Treasurer.

By order Board of Directors.

JAS. M. COOPER,
Treasurer Mase Mining Co., or Pittsburgh.

dec27-td

CRANBERRIES.

50 bbls choice Eastern Cultivated Cranberries, just received and for sale by

J. R. CANFIELD,
141 and 143 First street.

dec5

50 BBLS. FAMILY FLOUR

For sale by

D. WALLACE,
No. 397 Liberty street.

dec19

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Lessee and Manager.....Miss Annie Reese

BENEFIT OF MR. W. H. LEAK.

On which occasion

Mr. C. DAVENPORT

Will appear.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 4th, will be presented for the first time the new London success entitled

A LIFE'S REVENGE, or TWO LOVES FOR ONE HEART.

Scene, "Cora Lee".....Little Lizzie.
Dance.....Louisa Sylvester.
After which the roaring farce of the

OMNIBUS.

Dance "La Cracovienne".....Little Lizzie.
To conclude with the roaring comedietta entitled

DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.

MASONIC HALL.

Last Two Nights—Wednesday and Thursday, January 3d and 4th.

ZANFRETTA

PANTOMIME AND BALLET TROUPE.

In an entire change of programme each evening. For particulars see bills of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's Grocery Store,

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at Commercial office, or rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. jan5-1y

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

One Chuck Lathe, swing 48 inches.
One Engine Lathe, swing 60 inches.

Inquire at Morton street Manufacturing Co., Ninth Ward.

Proposals will be received for making 350,000 Bricks, on a lot near to city. Dwelling will be furnished with yard. Apply at 189 Penn st. ja3-2t

BEANS—

100 Barrels Prime Navy,

In store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

dec15

LARD.

10 Kegs No. 1 Lard,

On consignment, and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON,
corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

dec15

FOR SALE—

One river Oil Boat, dimensions as follows: length 124 feet, width 16 feet, depth, 23 inches, bottom 2 inches, width 12 feet, oak on each side.

Also, 1 Canal Oil Barge, dimensions as follow: length 78 feet, width 14 feet, depth 38 inches, with cabin.

For further particulars inquire at No. 50 Federal street, Allegheny city, Pa. oct14-tf

FOR SALE—

Two Portable Steam Engines,

Suitable for Petroleum Wells, &c., 10 horse power each, with or without plates, smoke pipes and surface fly wheels, of late New York manufacture, and 1867 superior in construction.

ERRERTON, JOHNSTON & WILKINS,
dec9 tf No. 43 Market street.

BARGE FOR SALE—

100 feet in length, 16 feet breadth and 4½ feet depth, now lying at foot of Taylor street, Allegheny river.

Inquire of

GUTHRIE JONES & CO,
no14-tf No. 42 Market street.

FOR SALE,

AN ENGINE,

With boiler, fly wheel and everything in complete running order. Engine twelve inch cylinder, four feet stroke, belted to 32 feet, 16 inches diameter, carrying fly wheel 15 feet. Apply at

No. 107 FOURTH STREET.

FOR SALE.

1 Oil Still, capacity 15 barrels.
2 Boilers, 28 in. 14 ft.
5 Boilers, 28 in. 16 ft.

D. F. AGNEW & CO.,

Boiler Works, corner Carson and Butler streets, Ninth Ward. oct14

FOR SALE.

COAL BARGES,

Now loaded, lying in Pool No 2. Inquire at

BREWER, BURKE & CO'S,
nov4-tf corner Hancock st. and Duquesne Way.

FINE LUBRICATING OIL.

50 BBLS. LUBRICATING OIL,

A very fine quality, equal to the Smith Ferry oil, and a superior article for machinery use.

LITTLE, RAIRD & PATTON,
Nos. 112 and 114 Second street.

October 21, 1865.

FOR SALE

AT REDUCED PRICES,

7 by 30 inches OIL ENGINES, full 10 horse power, with boilers 14 feet long 42 inches diameter by

M. DARRAGH & CO.,
Rankin Builders and oil tool manufacturers, at Fallston, Beaver County, Pennsylvania.

myl1

FOR SALE—

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
dec28 Wilkins Hall.

FOR SALE.

One Engine—15 inches diameter of cylinder, 4 feet 6 inches stroke, 15 feet heavy fly-wheel, with hot and cold water force pumps, blow-off safety valve, patent packing. This Engine is nearly new, and in of superior workmanship, all the castings being true, and carefully fitted. Four Engines—7½-inch cylinder, 24-inch stroke, suitable for oil wells. One we have, the balance is a less little used.

Four complete sets of Derrick Rigging—includes bull and band wheels, boring tools, castings, ropes, &c. Also, 1,000 feet of 2½ tubing, brass jointed, pump barrels, rods, &c.

Thirty barrels of Bone Charcoal.

About 10 tons of Scrap Hoop iron.

About 15 tons of Scrap Cast Iron.

Eighteen Wooden Tanks, 24 feet diameter, 16 feet staves, capacity 1,000 barrels each. APPLY AT

24 Wood street,
Or at Refinery, near Sharpsburg Bridge.

dec18

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r.

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville Railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.

Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.

Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

T. N. PATTERSON,
dec21-3m-eod Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with a superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal.

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,

NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied.

COAL, COKE AND LIME,

FIRE BRICK AND TILE.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are now receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.

GEO. S. SCOTT, General Agent.

Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City.

dec28

SKATES.

SKATES. SKATES. SKATES,

2,500 PAIR

Ladies, Gents and Children's

SKATES

IN EVERY VARIETY.

For sale low by

JAMES BOWN,
No. 136 Wood street.

no3-4m

SMOKE, SMOKE, SMOKE.

SNOWDON & WILKINS'S

Patent Smoke Preventer.

The attention of those using steam boilers is respectfully directed to the above apparatus, which is a successful operation in several places in the city and environs. Its objects are to prevent smoke and consume nine-tenths of the fuel. That it does so we have the testimony of some of the most practical and scientific gentlemen of the city, (see circular,) and we invite those interested to call on Messrs. Davis & Phillips, Brass Founders, No. 110 Water street, Zug & Co.'s Iron Works, Fifth Ward, Moorhead & Co.'s Soho Iron Works, and judge for themselves. As we are largely increasing our facilities for manufacturing the instrument, which we can now do more readily managed, and not likely to get out of repair, we hope to be able to supply the demand. All orders left with Messrs. Davis & Phillips, No. 110 Water street, will be thankfully received and promptly executed. Terms cash.

SNOWDON & WILKINS.

PITTSBURGH CITY LAUNDRY.

Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and private families supplied with

LAUNDRY WORK

executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: James Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Pennock, Ball & Co.'s office, 21 Market street; Abel's Drug Store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Gardner's Drug Store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Gardner's Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Lacock and Federal streets, Allegheny city; Dr. Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner of Federal and North Commons, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.

All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate

G. M. JOHNSON & CO.

no7-2m

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.

I am selling the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $300 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackwood's patent,) for raising vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.

CHARLES MAGGI, Agent,
113 Third street

jy19-T,T&S

WHEAT—

Michigan Amber and Club Wheat in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
dec19 No. 397 Liberty street.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

NO. 2 STONE BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

COTTON AND SUGAR

received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

no8-3m

B. RICHMOND KEITH,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT

1 Ingram Court, Fenchurch St.,

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Solicits consignments of Petroleum and Produce of all kinds. Liberal cash advances made on approved shipments.

Refers by permission to Dilworth, Porter & Co. Pittsburgh; Hon. Oakes Ames, North Easton, Mass; Peter Butler, Esq., Boston, Mass; Messrs. W. & S. Butcher, New York. dec25-1y

PHILLIPS & CO.,

(Successors to Shirk & Co.)

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

OIL CITY.

Having one of the largest Wharves at Oil City will give especial attention to the

PURCHASE AND SHIPMENT OF CRUDE OIL.

The best of references can be given.

The business will be under the supervision of THOS SIMPSON, a member of the firm. dec7-3m

T. C. JENKINS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT.

No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.

Best brands Family Flour always on hand.

Also, REFINED OILS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.

WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors

Orders and Consignments solicited. fe6

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. CARROLL. (Late of Peoria.) (Of Cincinnati.) (Late of Cin'ti.)

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS,

Highwines, etc., etc.

No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.

Refer by permission to City National Bank; Chicago Second National Bank; Peoria, Commercial Bank; Cincinnati, O.; David Dows & Co., New York; Dawson, Wilcox, Pittsburgh. no18-3m

Liberal Advances made on Consignments.

oct28-3m

GEORGE COLHOUN. WM. R. EDWARDS

COLHOUN & EDWARDS,

GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

DEALERS IN

SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA

ACIDS, CHEMICALS,

CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.

Office, No. 88 WOOD STREET,
lyis-3m under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AGENTS FOR THE

Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works

Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.

Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.

Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.

Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. sa13

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

se29 33 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,

Commission Merchant,

And Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

No. 393 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block,) PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Canal and Wayne street. oct2-3m

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of

COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.

Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no4-3moeod

CLOTHING.

JOHN S. LEE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

And Dealer in

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

NO. 69 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.

my12

NEW GOODS,

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned are happy to inform all those who are in want of

CLOTHING,

Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers,

Ties, Scarfs, Gloves,

Handkerchiefs,

Suspenders, Socks,

Hats and Caps,

Of all descriptions, or any other article belonging to the line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

That they have just received a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned articles, and are now offering the same at the

Lowest Cash Figures

And at prices which defy competition. Goods sold there warranted as represented. Also just received,

A Large Stock of Overcoats,

Ranging in prices from $8 00 to $45 00. Call and examine their stock, which is open for the inspection of all.

N. GROSSMAYER & CO.,

67 FIFTH ST., OPPOSITE THEATRE.

Branch: 29 St. Clair Street.

oct28

SOMETHING NEW.

METAL HYDROMETERS,

That will not break or get out of order, for

Testing Carbon Oil.

Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of Dealers and those engaged in Refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order. The adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon, as an article that has long been wanted. Order, and which needs only to be seen to be appreciated.

For sale by the Manufacturer,

GEO. E. SHAW,

No. 58 Fifth street.

Every kind of HYDROMETER and THERMOMETER known, constantly on hand or made to order.

mh11

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ACCOUNTS, Harrisburg, Dec. 26, 1865.

TO BAKERS, &C., &C.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until January 8th, 1866, inclusive, for supplying the County Prison with Bread for six months, from the 15th proximo. Loaves to weigh one and a half and two pounds, respectively, and to be of approved quality. Bids to be made six months per pound. Bids to be endorsed by the Warden will be paid monthly. Bond will be required for faithful performance of contract.

By direction of Inspectors of Allegheny County Prison.

HENRY LAMBERT,
Controller,

de28-td

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,

813 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Wholesale Dealers

IN

COTTON YARNS,

Cotton and Linen Carpet Chains,

BATTING,	WADDING,
TWINES,	WICKS,
COVERLIET YARN,	GRAIN BAGS,
CORDAGE,	FANCY COVERLETS.
OIL CLOTHS,	FANCY BASKETS.

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c., &c.

oct25-6m

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

$3,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT neat country seat or Fruit Farm, containing 3 Acres, all planted in fruit of the very best quality, nearly finished and on which are erected a Good DWELLING, SHOP, BARN and STABLES, well watered, situated 2 miles from the Ferry Landing, near the Washington Turnpike. The Coal under the place is worth what we ask for the whole.

E. McLAIN & CO.,
dec28 168 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT OAKLAND—SIX ACRES OF LAND, part of which is a beautiful natural knoll, having a fine elevation, overlooking a wide expanse of country and furnishing a lovely prospect. It is admirably suited for an elegant country residence. The land is of good quality, has a fine spring upon it

CITY M... ...RS' BOARD.

...J. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
...(STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER.
SECRETARY.

Stocks Daily at 10½ o'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS JAN. 3, 1866, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 5-20's, new	.....	102 25
United States 7-3-10s, 1865	.....	.....
United States 5-20s, old	103 50	.....
United States 1-0s, 1874	91 50	96 75
United States 6s, 1881	91 50	.....
United States Certificates	97 50	.....
Gold	.....	1 42½
Allegheny Valley R. R. 7-3-10s	.....	100 00
Connellsville Railroad 6's	93 25	.....
Allegheny Insurance	.....	25 00
Monongahela Insurance Co	.....	42 00
Allegheny Valley R. R.	9 00	.....
Exchange National Bank	.....	80 00
Fourth National Bank	.....	110 00
Columbia Oil Company	.....	25 50

SALES.

$3,000 7-30s, 3d series.....98 50

WEDNESDAY, January 3—P. M.

—The local money market is very buoyant—not from the amount of paper offering and discounted, but from the lively interchange of money between the banks and their customers—paying checks and receiving deposits. The clerical force in one of the different banking houses is tasked to their utmost with the large business which is thrown into a few days at this period of the year. Our business men are making their January settlements with commendable promptness, which is highly reciprocal in its influence on a business circle, and enables every one to be in turn prompt.

—The local stock list was not much disturbed to-day. In Government securities the Seven-Thirties are most in demand, and the prices they obtain here are almost up to the New York quotations. Indeed, in the whole series of our national securities, the financial prospects are brighter than the most sanguine could have expected a few months ago. The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury, as regards our national finances, meets the approval of every sound financier. And the hearty indorsement of every patriot, and Congress has pledged itself most emphatically to carry out the wholesome contraction methods proposed by the Administration. The last steamer of the old year from Europe brings us the intelligence that our Government bonds had advanced in the face of a tightening money market and a consequent depression of consols. The securities of the American Republic are rising in London, while those of the Kingdom of Great Britain are falling. Macaulay's oft quoted New Zealander sketching the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge, does not seem an improbability in the future, when we think of United States Five-twenties in London on January 1st, 1865, deemed of less value than the rebel cotton loan, and in December of the same year they are priced above the securities of the kingdom, and the holders of the preferred rebel cotton would give a handsome sum if their names had never been inscribed on these now certificates of shame.

—The timely announcement in this paper of the existence of Fifty Dollar Counterfeit Compound Interest Treasury Notes, no doubt foiled the designs of the shovers on this city. The country store-keepers, and parties on the line of the different railroads, had better keep a sharp lookout for these dangerous bills. They are dated back to suit the first issue, and the apparent accrued interest on them would help their circulation.

—At the New York Stock Boards to-day, railways were foremost. Pittsburgh and Cleveland commanded a great deal of attention, and has steadily advanced in spite of every "bear" influence. A very heavy business has been done in this stock at every session of the Boards.

—The Philadelphia Petroleum Stock list to-day shows a decline in Daizell and Eldorado, but Ocean the place of honor on the top of Daizell, and Toner hallooed "fair play," and as he went down to take his stand, Jack Young ran in with a pistol revolver: I hallooed to Toner, "Watch yourself. Young has a revolver;" when Toner heard this he turned and Young backed him. Toner and Young snapped a pistol at him three times; Toner got Gallen one side as Hughes parted from fighting, when Young said he would mark Toner for it; then Toner raised him (Young) over to the Fort Wayne track, through the gap and Toner and Gallen got to arguing, Gallen saying to Hughes that he could not fight fairly, but had to use a handy; Gallen went inside the gate—Hughes also—and went up to where Toner had raised Young; Gallen was standing alongside of Hughes, feeling outside of the clothes of Hughes to see if he could feel the handy-billy; Hughes gave Gallen a back hand lick over the head and shoved him two or three times back; Toner and a soldier got down off the car, Young had got between the soldier and the fence and we could not see him any more; after Toner and the soldier came back looking for Young, he (Young) came back on the fly and hallooed "shoot him." About two or three minutes after Hughes pulled a revolver and shot at Gallen. They were about four feet apart. Hughes ran away, and as he ran lost his straw hat; he ran towards Liberty street, and we followed him to the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad platform and lost sight of him. Went back to see Gallen he was shot through the eye, and we still breathing; he died in a few minutes.

Cross examined—It was about twelve o'clock when we sat down on the steps leading up to the platform. Drank three or four glasses of ale on that night. This witness underwent a very searching cross-examination by Mr. Swartzwelder, without eliciting anything very material for the cause of the defense, or damaging his testimony in chief.

The Court then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at half past one o'clock.

Francis Toner, sworn—Was at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on Liberty street, on the night of June 30th, 1864. McCoy, Gallen and myself had been down town, and we started to go home. Went round to Savage's, on Liberty street, and had a drink; then went out and sat down on the steps of the railroad platform; think it was about twelve o'clock. We had been there about fifteen minutes when Hughes and another man came up to the steps where we were sitting. As they were going up the steps, McCoy said to Gallen: "These fellows appear to know you." Hughes then made an obscene remark. I looked over my shoulder and said: "These fellows look like Independents." He then about fifteen minutes longer, when we got up and walked down the platform; seeing some soldiers drawn up in line, we went to them. A few minutes afterwards I heard McCoy and Hughes arguing; saw Hughes step up to McCoy as if he intended to strike him; I stepped alongside of Hughes; then Hughes turned around and asked me if I wanted to fight; I told him that I did not come there to fight, but felt myself capable of taking my own part; Gallen then stepped up and a few strong words had passed between him and Hughes, they struck at each other. Hughes then struck Gallen with a sling shot, or something of that kind. Hughes clinched with Gallen, and staggered him off the platform to the ground. I jumped in and hallooed "fair play," went to take Hughes off Gallen, when Jackson Young came to me, and says, stay until I see how it terminated, the parties. After that we all walked around between the ticket offices. Hughes and Gallen were arguing, and myself and Young were talking some. Young and I then quarrelled. I caught hold of Young and got off and ran from me. A soldier interfered and said he would not see another soldier abused. Young got upon the steps of a car and the soldier and I got upon the steps of the next car. Young then pulled out a revolver and said he would blow our brains out. If we came a step further, we should get off the car, when Young left. In ten or fifteen minutes heard the report of a pistol. A pistol. The crowd hallooed to "catch the murderer," and ran towards the gate. When I got to where Gallen had been shot, saw his back inside the picket fence. I raised him up and spoke to him, but no answer; laid him down and said that he had been shot. I then started after the rest of the party; when I returned to Gallen he was dead. Hughes then said: I gave Young in charge of officer Shore, telling him to look him up and I would appear against him in the morning. Gallen was shot in the eye. Blood was coming from where he had been hit before, above the left temple.

Cross-examined—Am certain that the wound on the temple was caused by the blow given by Hughes. Do not think it could have been caused by Gallen falling or being thrown off the platform. From the way in which Gallen gave me to understand the blow think a handy billy was used. Did not hear Hughes tell Gallen to go away, that he did not want a quarrel. The difficulty took place between twelve and one o'clock in the night.

C. Ely sworn—Is in charge of the train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad going out on the night of the difficulty; I had charge of the gate at the time of the difficulty, the gateman being absent; I left the flagman at the gate for a short time, and on my return found a party inside the fence; I started towards them, in order to get them out, and when I had got up to the ladies I saw one of the parties put Hughes and Gallen coming down towards the gate; when Hughes came opposite to me he turned around and said to Gallen: "Don't you follow me," repeating it three times; he then raised his pistol and fired; he was about twelve feet from me; I felt the flash of the pistol: Hughes then went out of the gate, and that was the last I saw of him; Gallen fell instantly when shot; did not see anything in his hand.

Cross-examination—The shooting occurred five or ten minutes before one o'clock; did not see the parties before I met them in the yard; Hughes was walking alone and a number of persons were behind Gallen; Hughes had the pistol in his right hand; Gallen died in about five minutes after he was shot.

Oliver Calhoun, sworn—Am a brakesman, and was at the depot on the night the difficulty occurred. Four or five men, among them Gallen and Hughes, came in at the gate at the same time; Gallen caught hold of Hughes, and Hughes said, "Go away from me, gentlemen, I do not wish to have any trouble with you." Gallen said to him, "You hit me with a sling shot." Hughes replied that he had not, as he had no occasion to use one on him. Gallen caught him and Hughes said, "For God's sake go away." Told him that three or four times. He said that he was prepared to fight them one at a time, and would fight them fair. I told them they would have to go away, as passengers could not get by; they stepped back to the fence and the gate, but soon stepped again. Hughes appeared to be satisfied to go out, but the other three had hold of him. I told him still to go out. He said, "I am going," and caught at Hughes' arm, when Hughes shot him. Gallen died where he fell. I was standing Gallen's head when he was shot. Two persons had hold of Hughes at the time he shot.

Robert Sproul, omnibus agent, wasworn, and corroborated the evidence of the previous witness.

A. C. Ely, recalled—Gallen was about five or six feet from Hughes when he was shot. Saw no person holding Hughes.

Wm. Shore, police officer, sworn—Was at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on the night of the difficulty; at about twelve o'clock Jack Young and Washington Frees; saw a scuffle going on, but supposed it had been originated for the purpose of enabling Frees and Young to pick pockets; afterwards heard that a man had been shot; heard a shot; arrested Hughes at the Mayor's office; and made a charge against him the next morning.

The commonwealth here closed.

Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., opened the case for the defense, and announced that it would be proven that the prisoner had shot Gallen, he did it in self-defense. He believed that if no evidence could be produced for the defense, the jury would bring a verdict of murder in the first degree against the prisoner. He then stated the circumstances connected with the murder, and stated the facts which they would endeavor to prove. The following evidence was elicited:

Henry Goodson, sworn—I reside in Philadelphia; was at the railroad depot, in this city, on the night of the difficulty. I was in the train, and saw the prisoner get upon the car in front of me; three men pulled him back. He asked them to let him alone, as he wanted to go away. One of the men said "No, you don't," and struck him with a sling; he replied that he had not. Some one on the outside urged them to go away, when Hughes got off the car; they then came down opposite to the car in which I sat; I heard some one say "Shoot him," and heard a shot fired; then said, "don't come near me with that knife, you have cut me out of here, I will fight either one of you." The man who seemed to be principal then said "You can't get out of here alive." The man who was killed started towards Hughes, when Hughes said "Don't follow me, Gallen;" noticed that the breast of the prisoner's coat was cut; saw the deceased turn around towards Hughes, and then there was the report of a pistol; heard a remark from the crowd to give it to him (Hughes) now when they had him. I left in the train shortly after the shooting.

Cross-examination—I kept the Fleming Hotel, on North street, Philadelphia, from March, 1864, until a few weeks ago. I arrived in Pittsburgh on the afternoon of that day, and was on my way to Cincinnati. I have seen the prisoner in Philadelphia in May or June last, but have no acquaintance with him. Saw him three times, with persons whom I knew. Don't think I ever spoke to him. I came to the city on Friday last. Do not know how it was ascertained that I had been a witness to the shooting.

Thomas McAuliffe, sworn—Was selling papers at the depot on the night of the shooting; I saw young boy some tickets, do not known how many, but more than one.

The Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 4, 1866.

The oil market for the new year has not yet fairly opened. Buyers are disposed to hold back to see if prices will decline; on the other hand holders appear firm in their views. How long trade will continue in this way we have no means of ascertaining. The present week will be apt to open up a new chapter in the oil trade. The river to Oil City continues in fair boating order. Boats make their trips with a good deal of regularity. The receipts of oil are rapidly increasing. The weeks receipts by the river, so far, exceeds 25,000 bbls, besides parcels left on the way at the refineries. When the market does open there will be an ample supply of oil to operate with. The rates were nominally the same. Crude, without packages, at 27@28½, being the extremes; add to this five cents per gallon, which will pay for the package. Yesterday's receipts or crude exceeds 10,000 bbls. Refined oils have undergone no change. There is a good deal of inquiry, with but few sales. The rates were nominal for the various descriptions. Without sales figures are of but little value. The supply of refined in the market is not large. Refiners are still engaged in filling previous contracts. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

CRUDE OIL—The sales were in small quantities to suit purchasers, viz.: 350 bbls, without packages, at 27½c; 300 do at 27¾c; 240 do at 27c, and 100 bbls heavy oil at 28c. Sales of 140 bbls Dunkard oil, including packages, at 40c. Sales of 1,000 bbls, in lots, at 27@27½c; packages returned.

REFINED OIL—The sales were not very extensive. Sales of 1,000 bbls bonded on the spot. The terms were nominally 50 cash. Sales, Philadelphia delivery, immediate, at 68c. Free oil was inactive. Not wanted at present.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Whiteman & Anderson	C. Barenger	410
Fleming Bro	J. T. Stockdale	282
Jno. Gallagher	H. Rosenbaugh	82
Porter & Miller	Gallagher & Damer	61
J. Wilkins	W. P. Logan	383
J. P. Strickler	J. Jacobs	275
J. Mawhinny & Co	Cook & Horner	755
A. L. Linton	Rees	745
J. Baxter	H. H. Collins	98
Thi Bushnell		910
Brewer, Burke & Co		12,347
Jas. Gallagher		720
Fisher Bro		3,332
Received at Lucesco oil Works in December		13,871
Total		33,218

Oil Receipts per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockhart & Frew, 509 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lucesco Oil Company, 168 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. Gracie & Co., 216 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger, 150 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Co, 122 barrels refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining & Storing Co, 28 bbls benzole for Baltimore.

W. Mackeown & Bro., 103 barrels benzole for Baltimore.

W. H. Byram, 54 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 63 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

North American Oil Co., 250 barrels refined for Philadelphia.

Hogs at Cincinnati.

January 2.—Hogs—There was a buoyant market during the greater part of the week, and prices advanced from day to day. On Monday, Tuesday and Saturday morning, this being an appreciation of fully $1 50 per cental on the figures current at the date of our last weekly summary, but Saturday afternoon prices fell back to $7 50@7 75 per cental, and the market closed weak and dull for delivery this week. To-day being observed as a close holiday, the market was not fully developed. They are held at $7 75@8 25 gross, for light to heavy averages, and the bulk of the sales were made are or dressed hogs. There is considerable anxiety to purchase, and holders refuse to the present time, but the business has been done in this stock at every session of the Boards.

—The Philadelphia Petroleum Stock list to-day shows a decline in Daizell and Eldorado, but Ocean the place of honor on top of Daizell, and Toner hallooed "fair play," and as he went down to take his stand, Jack Young came in with a Hughes revolver: I hallooed to Toner, "Watch yourself. Young has a revolver;" when Toner heard this he turned and Young backed him. Toner and Young snapped a pistol at him three times; Toner got Gallen one side as Hughes parted from fighting, when Young said he would mark Toner for it; then Toner raised him (Young) over to the Fort Wayne track, through the gap and Toner and Gallen got to arguing, Gallen saying to Hughes that he could not fight fairly, but had to use a handy; Gallen went inside the gate—Hughes also—and went up to where Toner had raised Young; Gallen was standing alongside of Hughes, feeling outside of the clothes of Hughes to see if he could feel the handy-billy; Hughes gave Gallen a back hand lick over the head and shoved him two or three times back; Toner and a soldier got down off the car, Young had got between the soldier and the fence and we could not see him any more; after Toner and the soldier came back looking for Young, he (Young) came back on the fly and hallooed "shoot him." About two or three minutes after Hughes pulled a revolver and shot at Gallen. They were about four feet apart. Hughes ran away, and as he ran lost his straw hat; he ran towards Liberty street, and we followed him to the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad platform and lost sight of him. Went back to see Gallen he was shot through the eye, and we still breathing; he died in a few minutes.

Cross examined—It was about twelve o'clock when we sat down on the steps leading up to the platform. Drank three or four glasses of ale on that night. This witness underwent a very searching cross-examination by Mr. Swartzwelder, without eliciting anything very material for the cause of the defense, or damaging his testimony in chief.

The Court then took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Court re-assembled at half past one o'clock.

Francis Toner, sworn—Was at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on Liberty street, on the night of June 30th, 1864. McCoy, Gallen and myself had been down town, and we started to go home. Went round to Savage's, on Liberty street, and had a drink; then went out and sat down on the steps of the railroad platform; think it was about twelve o'clock. We had been there about fifteen minutes when Hughes and another man came up to the steps where we were sitting. As they were going up the steps, McCoy said to Gallen: "These fellows appear to know you." Hughes then made an obscene remark. I looked over my shoulder and said: "These fellows look like Independents." He then about fifteen minutes longer, when we got up and walked down the platform; seeing some soldiers drawn up in line, we went to them. A few minutes afterwards I heard McCoy and Hughes arguing; saw Hughes step up to McCoy as if he intended to strike him; I stepped alongside of Hughes; then Hughes turned around and asked me if I wanted to fight; I told him that I did not come there to fight, but felt myself capable of taking my own part; Gallen then stepped up and a few strong words had passed between him and Hughes, they struck at each other. Hughes then struck Gallen with a sling shot, or something of that kind. Hughes clinched with Gallen, and staggered him off the platform to the ground. I jumped in and hallooed "fair play," went to take Hughes off Gallen, when Jackson Young came to me, and says, stay until I see how it terminated, the parties. After that we all walked around between the ticket offices. Hughes and Gallen were arguing, and myself and Young were talking some. Young and I then quarrelled. I caught hold of Young and got off and ran from me. A soldier interfered and said he would not see another soldier abused. Young got upon the steps of a car and the soldier and I got upon the steps of the next car. Young then pulled out a revolver and said he would blow our brains out. If we came a step further, we should get off the car, when Young left. In ten or fifteen minutes heard the report of a pistol. A pistol. The crowd hallooed to "catch the murderer," and ran towards the gate. When I got to where Gallen had been shot, saw his back inside the picket fence. I raised him up and spoke to him, but no answer; laid him down and said that he had been shot. I then started after the rest of the party; when I returned to Gallen he was dead. Hughes then said: I gave Young in charge of officer Shore, telling him to look him up and I would appear against him in the morning. Gallen was shot in the eye. Blood was coming from where he had been hit before, above the left temple.

Cross-examined—Am certain that the wound on the temple was caused by the blow given by Hughes. Do not think it could have been caused by Gallen falling or being thrown off the platform. From the way in which Gallen gave me to understand the blow think a handy billy was used. Did not hear Hughes tell Gallen to go away, that he did not want a quarrel. The difficulty took place between twelve and one o'clock in the night.

C. Ely sworn—Is in charge of the train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad going out on the night of the difficulty; I had charge of the gate at the time of the difficulty, the gateman being absent; I left the flagman at the gate for a short time, and on my return found a party inside the fence; I started towards them, in order to get them out, and when I had got up to the ladies I saw one of the parties put Hughes and Gallen coming down towards the gate; when Hughes came opposite to me he turned around and said to Gallen: "Don't you follow me," repeating it three times; he then raised his pistol and fired; he was about twelve feet from me; I felt the flash of the pistol: Hughes then went out of the gate, and that was the last I saw of him; Gallen fell instantly when shot; did not see anything in his hand.

Cross-examination—The shooting occurred five or ten minutes before one o'clock; did not see the parties before I met them in the yard; Hughes was walking alone and a number of persons were behind Gallen; Hughes had the pistol in his right hand; Gallen died in about five minutes after he was shot.

Oliver Calhoun, sworn—Am a brakesman, and was at the depot on the night the difficulty occurred. Four or five men, among them Gallen and Hughes, came in at the gate at the same time; Gallen caught hold of Hughes, and Hughes said, "Go away from me, gentlemen, I do not wish to have any trouble with you." Gallen said to him, "You hit me with a sling shot." Hughes replied that he had not, as he had no occasion to use one on him. Gallen caught him and Hughes said, "For God's sake go away." Told him that three or four times. He said that he was prepared to fight them one at a time, and would fight them fair. I told them they would have to go away, as passengers could not get by; they stepped back to the fence and the gate, but soon stepped again. Hughes appeared to be satisfied to go out, but the other three had hold of him. I told him still to go out. He said, "I am going," and caught at Hughes' arm, when Hughes shot him. Gallen died where he fell. I was standing Gallen's head when he was shot. Two persons had hold of Hughes at the time he shot.

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Wm. Shore, police officer, sworn—Was at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on the night of the difficulty; at about twelve o'clock Jack Young and Washington Frees; saw a scuffle going on, but supposed it had been originated for the purpose of enabling Frees and Young to pick pockets; afterwards heard that a man had been shot; heard a shot; arrested Hughes at the Mayor's office; and made a charge against him the next morning.

The commonwealth here closed.

Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., opened the case for the defense, and announced that it would be proven that the prisoner had shot Gallen, he did it in self-defense. He believed that if no evidence could be produced for the defense, the jury would bring a verdict of murder in the first degree against the prisoner. He then stated the circumstances connected with the murder, and stated the facts which they would endeavor to prove. The following evidence was elicited:

Henry Goodson, sworn—I reside in Philadelphia; was at the railroad depot, in this city, on the night of the difficulty. I was in the train, and saw the prisoner get upon the car in front of me; three men pulled him back. He asked them to let him alone, as he wanted to go away. One of the men said "No, you don't," and struck him with a sling; he replied that he had not. Some one on the outside urged them to go away, when Hughes got off the car; they then came down opposite to the car in which I sat; I heard some one say "Shoot him," and heard a shot fired; then said, "don't come near me with that knife, you have cut me out of here, I will fight either one of you." The man who seemed to be principal then said "You can't get out of here alive." The man who was killed started towards Hughes, when Hughes said "Don't follow me, Gallen;" noticed that the breast of the prisoner's coat was cut; saw the deceased turn around towards Hughes, and then there was the report of a pistol; heard a remark from the crowd to give it to him (Hughes) now when they had him. I left in the train shortly after the shooting.

Cross-examination—I kept the Fleming Hotel, on North street, Philadelphia, from March, 1864, until a few weeks ago. I arrived in Pittsburgh on the afternoon of that day, and was on my way to Cincinnati. I have seen the prisoner in Philadelphia in May or June last, but have no acquaintance with him. Saw him three times, with persons whom I knew. Don't think I ever spoke to him. I came to the city on Friday last. Do not know how it was ascertained that I had been a witness to the shooting.

Thomas McAuliffe, sworn—Was selling papers at the depot on the night of the shooting; I saw young boy some tickets, do not known how many, but more than one.

The Court adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

Cincinnati Iron and Steel Market.

January 2.—Iron and Steel—There is nothing doing in pig iron, and quotations are nearly nominal. Manufactured iron and steel remain steady. We quote: Pig No. 1 foundry, 60 00@65 00; forge, 55 00@60 00; mill iron, $65 00@70 00; cold blast, $60 00@75 00 per ton. Manufactured iron, round and square bolts, 9½c; do chain, 7c; horse shoe iron, Nos. 10 to 17, hollow, 7½c; chain cable, 10½c. Horse shoes, $7 25@8 25 per keg. Mule shoes, $8 25@9 75 per keg. Steel—American spring, 14c; American blister, 13½c; imported tool steel, 25c. Nails—The demand is still in advance of the supply, and prices remain firm. We quote: 1 d cut 4, $7 50 per keg; 8d to 10d, $7 75; 6d to 7d, $8 00; 4d to 5d, $8 25; 3d, $8 75; 3c, fine, $9 75; spikes, $7 75; casing nails, $8 00 to $8 50; finishing nails, 8c to 9c; 20 to 30 per cent off list; $19 25, tobacco nails, $7 75 to $8 00.

Louisville Lumber Market.

January 1.—The demand has fallen off considerably during the week, and the trade is reported dull. The stocks in the yards are ample for the season, and prices are firm at the following quotations:

PRICES PER 1,000 FEET:

Clear, inch	$70 00
Second quality, inch	60 00
Third rate, inch	45 00@50 00
Box Boards, inch	30 00
Fencing, inch	27 50
Common	25 00
Selecting	30 00@35 00
Second rate, inch, dressed	45 00
Third	40 00
Shelving, dressed	35 00
Second rate, dressed	30 00
Third rate	25 00
Weatherboarding, dressed	40 00
Weatherboarding, rough	30 00
Joister dressed and rough	25 00
Hemlock (all kinds)	20 00
Laths, 1,000	4 50
Pine Shingles ⅜ 1,000	9 00@ 9 50
Poplar Shingles ⅜ 1,000	5 00@ 5 50

Coal at Cincinnati.

January 2.—The receipts for the week amount to about 500,000 bushels, but there were very few sales, buyers and sellers being unable to agree upon prices, and the sales almost are merely nominal. The figures are 13@14c for Ohio river, and 15c for Monongahela, and holders refuse to concede from these rates. The retail prices remain at 20@25c, delivered to consumers.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Martin Connolly, 38 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do; Kiel & Richards, 7 car middlings; J. H. Hunter & Co, 1 bbl brass; B. L. Fahnestock & Co, 7 bbls drugs, 4 box drugs, 1 box dye stuff; J. H. Painter, 9 bbls lard; B. A. Fahnestock, Son & Co, 6 bbls alchohol; S. H. Watson, 2 bbls spirits; Lockey, Sellers & Co, 50 bbls high wines; D. Wallace, 1 car oats; 1 do wheat, 19 bbls flour; S. B. Floy & Co, 4 cars oats; Nesbit & James, 200 bbls flour; S. J. Hanson, 23 pieces, 3 bales sheeting; Lee & Co, 11 kgs rags; Mair & Davidson, 8 pkgs hardware; Hoffman, Hoene & Co, 1 box organ; Isdell & Bard, 1 box leather; H Rae jr, 4 dressed hogs, 5 kegs lard, 8 kegs lard; L. Lindsay jr & Co, 12 bbls flour; P. Lee, 1 box; 1 do tube; J Ludwig, 175 sks rye and barley; Brown & Co, 1 car bricks; Culp & Shepard, 100 bbls flour; E. P. Courtney, 1 car corn; J. Wood & Co, 3 car meal; Nimick & Co, 2 cars meal; Bryce & Caughey, 2 cars meal; W. Williams, 90 oil barrels; Hannah, Lea & Co, 20 bbls spokes; Potter, Aikens & Shepard, 1 car barley; C. Byers, 55 dressed hogs; Fetzer & Armstrong, 5 do; Kell & Richards, 204 sks wheat; Jones & Laughlins, 1 car scrap iron; Birkpatrick & Herron, 3 dressed hogs; Shriver & Leezer, 30 bxs candles; S. P. Hanna & Co, 37 dressed hogs; Kay, Black, Murdy & Co, 1 keg copper, 1 do brass; Singer, Nimick & Co, 3 vices; C C Smith, 2 cars staves.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

John Moorhead, 2,435 pieces iron; W H Smith, 11 bbls copper; Thos Moore, 20 bbls do; Leeson & Wales, 1 car lumber; Nimick & Co, 9 tons metal; J A Hays, 1 car lumber; W H Howe, 7 bbls copper; McKee, Reed & Co, 2 bbls cullet, 2 casts do; J McCallum, 124 dozen broom; S B Robbeson, 32 bxs cheese; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 16 sks rye, 150 do meal; Shriver & Lazear, 8 bbls lard; Thos H Biddle, 17 cases machine oil; Kell & Herron, 5 cases do; M W Rankin, 5 cases do; S B & Floyd, 1 bbl do; Lee & Bakewell, Pears & Co, 6 cases glue; Adams & Co, 5 sks rags; McCullough, Smith & Co, 6 dressed hogs; E Patterson, 1 bbl lard; 1 bbl and 1 bx butter, 1 car rye; E Heazelton, 1 bbl lard; 1 bbl and 1 bx butter.

Pittsburgh, Columbus & Cincinnati R. R.

J & W Fahs, 218 sks shipstuff; Jos Woodwell, 4 box loads; J E Palmer, 128 oil bbls; J Smith, 1 car staves; Smith & Co, 1 do do; Fred Schuds, 6 bush barley.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Kerr & Glover, 2 cars fire clay; J H Graham, 13 pkgs marketing; Silgo Furnace, 3 sks coffee, 1 bxs magnesia; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 1 car fire brick; Miller, 2 do stone; Adams & Cowan, 16 sks oats; A G Riddle, 1 car lumber; D Arnheim, 2 sks cowtails.

Coal Receipts per Pitts. and Conn. R. R.

Mellon & Bro, 1,625 bush coal; P. & Y. Coal Co, 1,000 do; J. Miller, 1,150 do; Wm. Moore, 1,125 do; Hay & Steiffers, 1,500 do; Laughlin & Co, 750 do; C H Armstrong, 1,625 do; Laughlin & Co, 5 cars coke; Morgan & Co, 1,200 bush do; Graff, Bennett & Co, 1,000 do.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

McIntyre, Rogers & Co, 40 gum rolls, 1 waiter wagon; W Moore, 12 sks oats; Culp Bartle & Co, 50 bulk ginger; Sproul & Co, 1 car coke; Fetzer & Armstrong, 20 sacks flour; John Hunter, 2 kegs lard, 1 sk wool; Lippincott, Fry & Co, 260 bxs glass; Fetzer & Armstrong, 20 sacks flour; Nelson & Nelson, 1 bbl eggs; S Gorgas, 1 bag seed; Keifer & Hamilton, 1 car tank; J A Kearcher, 1 do; Laughlin & Co, 27 porches limestone; J Gackenheimer, 3 bbls whisky; C Zug, 2 cars stone; Kerr & Glover, 10 tons fire clay.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER FORREST CITY.—Jas Glenn, 171 sks oats; Andrew Ockley, 2 bricks; McElroy, Dickson & Co, 3 bales wadding; E Heazelton, 10 half doz brooms; 10 do do do; E R McGregor, 2 sewing machines; Meek & Armstrong, 3 bbls sundries; W Britton, 2 cots old copper; A J Hagan, 26 bales hay; Wm Barker, 1 bale dry goods; Culp & Shepard, 125 bags corn, 90 bags oats; Sligo Iron Works, 2 bbls oil; Geo Buchman, 164 sks corn, 256 do do; Holmes, Bell & Co, 3 bbls oil; E S & Co, 2 cook stoves; McClure & Agnew, 167 sks corn; T J McCoy, 2 bbls eggs, 1 do flaxseed, 3 do beans, 8 bags rags, 30 do wool, 1 box socks; H Rapp, 10 sks meal; Mc Andrew; A M McClarren, 1 box alum; Dr C W Creff, 1 do do; J Harbaugh & Co, 25 sks potatoes, 5 bags feathers, 1 box beeswax, 21 sks dried apples, 7 do peaches, 64 green hides, 35 dry hides; C Hussey & Son, 14 bbls willow; Cowner, 10 sks wool; Owner, 24 sks barley; Owner, 5 bbls oil; Owner, 30 bbls bar; Lippincott, 1 side wheel; Jas Irwin & Co, 13 empty carboys.

Per Monongahela S. W. Navigation Co.

A King & Co, 270 bxs glass; R C Schmertz, 956 do; W McElroy, 6 bbls molasses; J S Liggett & Co, 19 sks wheat; M W Rankin, 7 pkgs marketing; John Finley, 55 bxs glass; C P Markle & Co, 12 sks rags; J C Gabler, 50 bxs glass.

New York Finance and Trade

NEW YORK, January 3.

STOCKS.

This morning the railway interest was dull throughout, speculation in Erie, Michigan Southern, New York Central, and Cleveland and Pittsburgh appeared to flag from want of support. The Bull interest is disappointed in finding so little outside sympathy with their movements. Stocks were very dull throughout the day, until near the last board, when there was a rally in prices, though the volume of business was small.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 P. M.: Ohio Certificates, 23½; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 107; Erie, 86½; Michigan Southern, 74¾; Rock Island, 86½.

MONEY

The money market remains easy on call at 6 per cent. At this rate the supply continues in excess of the demand on the stock exchange.

GOLD.

The market is very weak, with a downward tendency. The general tone of speculation is bearish.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

First National, 48; Oceanic, 42; Oil Creek, 1.40; Pittsburgh, 12.90; United State, 2.24 2s; Central, 45 00; Webster, 1.90.

PETROLEUM

Crude is in moderate request. at 19@19½c; Refined in bond is dull at 27@28c.

DRY GOODS.

The following are the quotations from the Dry Goods Exchange: Brown Sheetings—Standard, 34c; Nashua A, 31½c; Pepperell, 29c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 42c; Wamsutta, 40c; Hope, 40c; Columbia A, 37½c. Prints—Merrimac W, 32c; Cochseo, 27c; Amoskeag 43c. Ticks—Pittsburgh, 40c; Freeman, 29c. Delaines—Manchester, 32c; Pacific, 29c. Ginghams—Lancaster, 30c; Glasgow, 28½c. Canton Flannels—Laconia, 42½; Hamilton, 40c; Ticks—Amoskeag, A C A, 32c; do A, 37½c. Stripes—Merrett, Ivy & Croseph, 29c. Denims—Arkwright's blue, 42c. Cassimeres—New York Mills, 80c; Plough, Loom and Anvil, 70c. Wool Cotton—Conley's, $1 10. Hoop Skirts—Meyer's T X, ½ inch tapes, 75 to 80 hoops, 85 to 75c; 3 inch tapes, 70 to 80 hoops, 75c to $1 10. Hosiery—Trade good. Stocks very small. Markets firm.

ST. LOUIS.—Business remains quiet. Weather cold.

CINCINNATI—There is a little improvement in business to-day. No quotations.

LOUISVILLE—Trade good, standard parcels, 29@25c; sheetings, 33@35c. Money tight; exchange, ½ to ¾ discount.

PROVIDENCE—Market advanced; the inclination is downward.

PHILADELPHIA—Market firm but quiet; prices without any particular change.

BALTIMORE—Dry goods firm, with upward tendency.

CHICAGO—Trade generally lively for this season; prices unchanged.

The Post says the only feature of importance to-day is the fall of gold, which is attributed to the receipt of advices of a falling demand at the London Stock Exchange for Five-Twenties. The loan market is quiet and inactive at 6 per cent. The payment of the dividends adds another to the existing causes of the accumulating abundance of disengaged capital available for temporary investment and for loans. Commercial paper is rather more inquired for, and passes freely at 7@10 per cent. The Stock market is dull and drooping. Governments are firm, and rail road shares to irregular.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Money quiet and steady, at 6 @ 7 per cent. Sterling dull at 109¾@—. Gold heavy and lower, opening at 141½, advancing to 144¼, and closing at 143¾. Government stocks without decided change. Stocks steady. United States 6s, 81; coupons, 104½; United States 5s, 10-40 coupons, 93¾; United States 5-20 registered '64, 102; United States 6s, 68 registered, 102½; United States 6s, '81 registered, 101½; Treasury notes, 7-30s, second series, 98¾; United States 6s, one year certificates, new issue, 94¼; Missouri 6s, 77; Canton Co., 35; Cumberland, 8; Quicksilver, 59; Pittsburgh, 84½; Northwestern, 35¾; Rock Island, 86¾.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, January 3.—Cotton more active and steady, at 32c for middling. Flour rather more active and prices generally without decided change, at $6 35@8 60 for extra State; $8 85@9 15 for common to good shipping brands extra R. H. O., and $9 20@10 20 for trade brands; market closing steady. Wheat 1@2c better, at $2 26@2 27½; 2,300 bbls in bond, for California, at $2 34; an extensive, Wheat dull and heavy; sprung and Winter steady. Rye quiet. Barley and Barley Malt quiet and nominal. Peas dull at $1 40@1 45. Pork $32 00@33 00 for unsound, and 36@36c for sound mixed Western. Lard dull at 19½@20c. Molasses unchanged. Sugar firmer; Cuba Muscovado 12½ and Havana at 13½. Molasses unchanged. Coffee dull. Rice quiet at 9@9¾. Petroleum dull; Crude at 40c, and 1,000 bbls refined in bond at 42@43c; 1,000 bbls for the last of this month, at 46c. Wool quiet. Pork opened heavy and lower, closed little heavier. Prime, $30 25@30